

98-84371-5

Bell, Henry Allen

Voters' guide
(revised 1889)

Springfield

[1900]

98-84371-5
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

332.41	Bell, Henry Allen
Z	Voters' guide (revised 1899); points on coin-
v.35	age of money and standard of money account ...
	Springfield [1900]
	94 p. illus. 14 cm.
	On cover : 1900 edition.
	Vol. of pamphlets.

0 Only

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm

REDUCTION RATIO: 9:1

IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA ☒ IIA IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 3/27/98

INITIALS: F.C.

TRACKING # : 31717

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC IRREGULARITIES

MAIN ENTRY: Bell, Henry Allen.....

Voters' guide (revised 1889).....

Bibliographic Irregularities in the Original Document:

List all volumes and pages affected; include name of institution if filming borrowed text.

_____ Page(s) missing/not available: _____

_____ Volume(s) missing/not available: _____

☒ Illegible and/or damaged page(s): _____ verso, v, vi, inside back cover

_____ Page(s) or volume(s) misnumbered: _____

_____ Bound out of sequence: _____

_____ Page(s) or volume(s) filmed from copy borrowed from: _____

_____ Other: _____

_____ Inserted material: _____

TRACKING#: MSH31717

P22.1

No. 2

A HALF MILLION ALREADY SOLD

THE (1900 EDITION) Only 10c

Voters' Guide

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL

POINTS ON COINAGE OF MONEY

AND

STANDARD OF MONEY ACCOUNT

What is Free Coinage?

What is Free Silver?

What is 16 to 1?

What is Honest Money?

What is Sound Money?

Silver and Gold and Government
Issue of Money

AS AGAINST

Gold, Bonds, and Bank Notes

ALL IN A NUTSHELL

FOR

TEN CENTS

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

HENRY ALLEN BELL'S
..VOTER'S. GUIDE

1896

— ENDORSED BY THE —

Silver, Democratic, and Peoples Parties
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly half million out, having been ordered by candidates and committees in 1,000 lots, 5,000 lots, 10,000 lots, 50,000 lots, 100,000 lots, and read in every county of the United States.

Letters from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and other quarters claim that the "Voter's Guide" converted more people to free coinage than any one campaign document produced. It is credited with 1,000,000 votes against gold standard and bonds. Chairman Jones ordered 200,000 for distribution from headquarters. The 1900 edition is revised up to date. Each person opposed to gold standard—the very root and foundation of Trusts—should order two copies—one for himself and one for his neighbor. It is plain and easily understood by the masses.

PRICE LIST:

Single copy, by mail.....	10 cts
20 copies, ".....	\$ 1.0
50 " ".....	3.0
100 " ".....	1.0
500 " by express (not prepaid).....	2.0
1000 " ".....	2.0

CASH WITH ORDER.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities on Application.

Address HENRY ALLEN BELL,

Springfield, Illinois.

VOTERS' GUIDE

(REVISED—1899.)

POINTS

ON

COINAGE OF MONEY

AND

STANDARD OF MONEY ACCOUNT

COPYRIGHT 1898-1899

BY

HENRY ALLEN BELL

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AUTHOR OF

The Bell Industrial Financial System.



THE AUTHOR AT 19.

THIS LITTLE PAMPHLET IS DEDICATED TO THE
VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Here the poor white man, and the humble black man, has the same power in this government, at the polls, as the wealthiest man. For once use that power intelligently and free yourselves from a worse condition than negro slavery.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the years 1896-1899, by
HENRY ALLEN BELL, in the Office of the Librarian
of Congress at Washington.

INDEX.

Advantages of silver.....	13, 25, 28, 29, 30, 41 to 48, 54, 62 to 68, 73 to 76, 81, 82, 83
Advocates of gold standard.....	38, 39, 40, 54
Act of 1833—Less weight in the coins.....	64, 65
Afraild England will refuse our money.....	62
All nations use silver, (civilized and otherwise).....	67, 68
American labor vs. foreign labor.....	46
Avoid counterfeiting by free coinage.....	67
Bankers and bankers' explanation.....	32
Bank notes—Credit money vs. silver.....	81, 82
Bank of England charter.....	18
Best money in the world.....	41, 45, 46
\$1,000,000,000 gold for nothing.....	39
Bimetallism; What is it?.....	68
Bonds—for gold, adds no wealth.....	41, 45
Bonds—legally payable in silver.....	20, 21, 42, 43, 44, 62
Bonds—for the war to free Cuba.....	83
Blaine on demonetization.....	34, 35, 36, 84, 85
Blaine and Voorhees.....	84
Bolting Republicans.....	78, 79, 80
Checks—The Gag.....	30, 66, 67
Chicago Tribune on silver.....	25, 85, 86
Congress—Power to coin money.....	50, 51
Constitution on money.....	31, 32, 38
Commercial Travelers and Trusts.....	28, 49
Don't expect pay in gold.....	32, 53, 54, 75, 76
Dollar is our standard money account.....	16
Demonetized gold.....	82
8,000,000,000 silver and gold.....	40, 41
England's open mint kept up the price of gold.....	82
English forces surrender to Washington.....	18
Exchange gold for silver certificates.....	54
Food—Rich food for thought.....	81, 82, 83
Free silver, free gold, 16 to 1 coinage.....	9, 10, 11
5,000 votes to 1.....	48
Gold Instruments of gamblers—Ingalls.....	41, 42
Gold—Not enough for money.....	27, 28
Gold causes panics.....	27, 28
Gold and silver not two standards.....	28
Gold and silver have to be coined to be money.....	50, 51
Gold and silver adopted as our money.....	23, 24
Gold more than silver since 1830.....	25, 26, 82
Gold contracts, leases and notes.....	20, 53
Gold Club of New York City.....	65
Gold liable to cost \$5 for \$1.....	68
Government never issued gold bonds.....	21, 22
(Carlisle's Treasury Circular 123.)	
Government paper money vs. Bank notes.....	38
Garfield on money and Act of 1873.....	37, 38
Gladstone, Harcourt, Senator Daniels.....	75
How you get more money by free coinage.....	29, 30
Honest money, sound money, etc.....	73, 76

Independent financial system.....	57
India—competition on gold basis.....	47, 48
Iowa's voice, 1899.....	86, 87, 88
Jefferson and Jackson on banks.....	33, 34, 37
Law fixing price on money metals.....	17 to 20, 30
Labor two to three dollars per day.....	50
Lincoln—message to miners of the west.....	59, 60, 61
Lincoln—As result of the war.....	37, 49
Like a tar ball in chips.....	41
Mint bill discussed but not silver bill.....	37, 84, 85
Minnesota Republicans.....	77, 78
Money question to the front.....	7, 8, 69, 86, 88
Money dealers advocate.....	38, 39, 40, 54
McKinley on silver.....	21, 72, 73
Ohio's voice 1899.....	88, 89
Opposers of trusts—Voting for gold.....	49
On top—John Bull then Uncle Sam.....	63, 64
Private contracts.....	62
Production of gold and silver.....	16, 17, 25, 26
Prosperity under free coinage.....	59
Petition to stop coining money.....	44
Points on coinage of money.....	9, 10, 11
Ratio 16 to 1. What is it?.....	11
Stanley Mathews resolution.....	20, 21
Senator Teller in St. Louis convention.....	80, 81
Senator Stewart in United States Senate.....	73, 76
Secretary Gage.....	52
Secretary Carlisle—Information circular.....	16
Silver less than gold since 1890.....	25, 87
Silver run gold out.....	20, 21
Silver flood.....	27, 28
Silver—37½ grains our unit.....	23, 24
Silver not redeemed with gold.....	15, 16, 23, 62, 54
Silver and gold dollar met.....	71, 72
Silver coined from 1873 to 1878.....	24
Silver the only dollar in circulation.....	24
Silver—Money value only at free coinage.....	25
Silver—Selling to England.....	51
Silver dollar at premium.....	58
Silver the product of American labor.....	17
Standard of money account.....	16, 17, 58
Sound, honest money, etc.....	58
Testimony on Act of 1873.....	84, 85, 86
Traitors only refuse legal tender money.....	22, 23
Tramps and strikes unknown before 1873.....	66, 67
Threat to pay laborers with silver.....	58, 83
War for freedom of Cuba.....	56, 57
Washington on foreign alliance.....	35, 37
Webster, Daniel.....	36, 84, 85, 86
Why the Act of 1873?.....	69, 70, 74, 76
What England wants we don't want.....	51, 52
Why our dollar is worth two of Mexico's.....	51, 52

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

In the great battle of 1900 new issues will be before the people, with which each and every voter should, of course, familiarize himself. He, however, should not lose sight of the most important question of the world now before us—the great financial-industrial question—the money question.

The most important because each generation can settle its wars and minor issues; but not so its money question, unless kept alive to it.

Our people settled in four years the greatest war of the world. But, while that war was engaging the minds of the people, one of the *greatest crimes* known to the world was being planned and was afterward carried out before the people were aware of what was going on; since which time men, then young, now old, have been struggling to undo that crime.

The gold standard advocates will pass as stringent laws against trusts as can be passed by any party (Dead letters, of course—Vote catchers.) They will speak, talk and write against trusts and monopolies. The gold standard leaders will divide on expansion, imperialism and wars; and will do all they can to divert the minds of the people from the money question while they are planning to further fasten upon the world the gold standard and bonded system, from which unborn generations will never be able to extricate themselves, except by revolution. A crime for which this generation will be held accountable.

To give a faint idea of the enormity of that great crime, I will but quote the words credited

to a former secretary of the United States treasury and previously a noted congressman, to wit: "According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The summation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world."

When we use that half, based on the other half, it is worse than permanent annihilation of half. It is liken to two horses having all they can both pull; you kill one and put it on the back of the live one and not only make the live one pull the load of both, but in addition make it carry the dead one on its back. Better have it carry government paper money.

It is with the view of keeping the great financial question fresh in the minds of the people that the 1900 edition of Voter's Guide starts out in advance on its mission. It is to be hoped that its friends will see to it that a copy gets into the hands of each voter before the party lines are so closely drawn as they are in the heat of campaign. "In time of peace, prepare for war."

Keep before the people the facts.

"The Truth Will Make Us Free."

—THE AUTHOR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Free Silver means free coinage of silver, that is, that silver bullion (metal) shall be as free as gold bullion to be coined into money by the U. S. mints.

2. Free coinage of gold means that all gold of a certain fineness shall be free to be coined into money.

3. The reason that so little is said about free gold is that gold bullion is already free to be coined into money when properly refined and prepared for standard money. It is prepared by the refiner and melter in the mints. The aim is to charge simply enough to cover expense for refining and preparing the metal.

4. The value of the alloy added to harden the metal is charged to the owner of the bullion, two cents per ounce for the copper.

5. After thus being prepared there is no further charge for coining it into money, that is for shaping it and stamping it United States dollars, etc.

5½. Gold not coined, but refined and made into bars, costs the owner five cents per \$100.

6. The alloy in gold coin is copper or copper and silver, the silver not to be more than 1-10 the alloy. The alloy in silver coin is copper.

7. No. 6 was disputed. The following letter explains itself:

Office U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1899.

Henry A. Bell, Springfield, Ill.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., you are informed that paragraph 6, attached to your letter, is correct. There is always a small amount of silver in the gold used for gold coin, but none is put in as alloy.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT A. NORRIS, Chief Clerk.
HENRY K. BOYER, Supt.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

to a former secretary of the United States treasury and previously a noted congressman, to wit: "According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation and otherwise from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the movable property of the world, including horses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money of the world."

When we use that half, based on the other half, it is worse than permanent annihilation of half. It is liken to two horses having all they can both pull; you kill one and put it on the back of the live one and not only make the live one pull the load of both, but in addition make it carry the dead one on its back. Better have it carry government paper money.

It is with the view of keeping the great financial question fresh in the minds of the people that the 1900 edition of Voter's Guide starts out in advance on its mission. It is to be hoped that its friends will see to it that a copy gets into the hands of each voter before the party lines are so closely drawn as they are in the heat of campaign. "In time of peace, prepare for war."

Keep before the people the facts.

"The Truth Will Make Us Free."

—THE AUTHOR.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. Free Silver means free coinage of silver, that is, that silver bullion (metal) shall be as free as gold bullion to be coined into money by the U. S. mints.

2. Free coinage of gold means that all gold of a certain fineness shall be free to be coined into money.

3. The reason that so little is said about free gold is that gold bullion is already free to be coined into money when properly refined and prepared for standard money. It is prepared by the refiner and melter in the mints. The aim is to charge simply enough to cover expense for refining and preparing the metal.

4. The value of the alloy added to harden the metal is charged to the owner of the bullion, two cents per ounce for the copper.

5. After thus being prepared there is no further charge for coining it into money, that is for shaping it and stamping it United States dollars, etc.

5½. Gold not coined, but refined and made into bars, costs the owner five cents per \$100.

6. The alloy in gold coin is copper or copper and silver, the silver not to be more than 1-10 the alloy. The alloy in silver coin is copper.

7. No. 6 was disputed. The following letter explains itself:

Office U. S. Mint,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1899.

Henry A. Bell, Springfield, Ill.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., you are informed that paragraph 6, attached to your letter, is correct. There is always a small amount of silver in the gold used for gold coin, but none is put in as alloy.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT A. NORRIS, Chief Clerk.
HENRY K. BOYER, Supt.

8. The cost of separating silver from gold is from one and a half to five cents per ounce. For toughening, one-half to two cents per ounce.

9. While keeping up the necessary coinage of fractional silver and minor coins, the present coinage capacity of the mints of the United States is estimated at 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 standard silver dollars per month.

10. No persons are allowed to coin money for themselves.

11. Any one can take or send any quantity of gold suitable to the mint to have purified and coined, but deposits of less value than \$100 may be refused.

12. Deposits of gold are paid in gold bars or coin. If the deposit of gold contains silver, the value of such silver will be paid to the depositor at the price fixed by the director of the mint in silver coin.

13. At free coinage of silver on like terms deposits of silver would be paid in silver coin or bars.

14. The owner of the bullion has returned to him the value of the weight of the pure metal after melting. In other words, he stands all loss in refining the metal.

15. The refined metal is then worth the same as when coined, so that there can be no fluctuation in the bullion. It then simply has money value.

16. If there was a charge for coining, but little would be coined, and but little would get into circulation as money. That perhaps is the best reason why there should be no charge for coining; it being considered a public benefit to have money free to enter into circulation.

17. So at free coinage there is no commercial or market price for the metal except money price.

18. Neither gold nor silver is legal tender until coined. Hence, the importance of their being free to be coined. See paragraph 16.

19. An ounce Troy of pure gold is worth, by law, \$20.67.

20. At free coinage of silver, at present ratio, a fraction less than 16 ounces of pure silver would be worth \$20.67.

21. No one would take less for that much silver when it would be free to be coined into \$20.67 legal tender money; transportation excepted, however, which also would apply to gold.

22. Free coinage of silver and gold means that all gold and silver bullion shall be free to be coined into legal tender money at a fixed ratio, when properly refined.

23. 16 to 1. The relation between 371¼ grains pure silver in our standard silver dollar and 23.22 grains pure gold in our gold dollar is 15 988-1000 to 1; being so near to 16 to 1 that we use that term.

24. Ratio of 16 to 1 means that the silver dollar is sixteen times the weight of the gold dollar. Or that there is 1-16th as much gold in weight in a gold dollar as there is of silver in weight in a silver dollar.

25. 23 22-100 grains of gold with 1-9 as much alloy added, now makes one gold dollar of 25 8-10 grains standard. Sixteen times that or 371¼ grains of silver, with 1-9 as much alloy added, makes one silver dollar of 412¼ grains standard, which is our United States dollar.

26. The United States ratio is now and has been for over sixty years, 16 to 1, which made our silver dollar worth more to England, France and Germany than their own silver coins, until we closed our mints in 1873 to free coinage of silver, their ratio being not greater than 15½ to 1.

27. We now use silver and gold, as money, at 16 to 1.

28. If we honored nothing but gold as money, our foreign creditors, of course, would take that commodity and buy goods of their own subjects or nearer neighbors, and leave us with our other commodities. We would better use something for money, that our creditors cannot sell to other nations. See paragraph 285-286.

29. Let us demand the mints to be opened to silver and gold at the present fixed ratio. Then our silver, an American product, will not be sold to other countries for less than one dollar for 371¼ grains. We can then likely sell them more of our other products.

30. When constitutional law is respected and complied with, one United States dollar is just as good as any other United States dollar. Then vote to have more of them, and vote for men who will respect your constitutional rights.

31. If anyone tells you that a silver dollar is a fifty-cent dollar, just ask him if he has any to sell for fifty cents.

32. If any one tells you that a silver dollar is not a dollar if you bore a hole in it, just tell him that you are not boring holes in dollars to destroy their money value. A gold dollar is not a dollar if a hole is bored in it.

33. He may tell you that if we have free coinage a silver dollar would be a fifty-cent dollar.

34. Ask him why England and France paid two to three cents premium for our silver dollar when we had free coinage.

35. Ask him how a United States dollar can be a fifty-cent dollar when it is stamped one dollar and has our eagle on it.

36. Ask him to have some respect for the power and authority of the United States.

37. Ask him why we should honor the power and authority of England on money matters, in preference to that of our United States of America.

38. Let us not surrender the power of making our own money to the English money-lending power. (See paragraph 86.)

39. You will be told that gold is better money than silver if you want to hide it away. On that theory, a diamond would be still better than either, but not as good as gold or silver for money use. You will be told that gold is better than silver if you want to carry a large sum of money. On that theory, government paper money would be better than gold. (See paragraph 82, page 18.)

40. Some will tell you that free coinage helps the silver mine owner to get one dollar for 45 to 50 cents, and then tells you that that dollar is only a fifty-cent dollar. Where art thou, oh, consistency? See paragraph 33.

41. Tell him if it does help the silver mine owner, that it gives laborers work, which is much better than to buy money of the great money loaning power of Lombard and Wall street and give interest-bearing bonds for it.

42. Some claim that gold would be the better money if our government should go to pieces. If man wants to lay up gold on that account, can he not buy gold up easier when other money is in competition with it?

43. No wealth is added to the country and no labor employed by giving interest-bearing bonds for gold. Labor has to be employed and wealth is thereby being added to our country when getting money metals, silver and gold out of Mother Earth. See paragraph 211.

44. Would a farmer not rather send his wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, etc., to a miner of our own country for money who is employing men who eat those products, than to send to England and get no more—no better money?

45. Bear in mind, that when our money-producing section is bringing forth *silver and gold to be turned into money, other sections will prosper and other interests will be employing men who will be able to buy more of the farmer's products.*

46. Keep in mind that there is no better dollar on earth for your prosperity than the silver dollar with our eagle on it. Then vote for free coinage of both silver and gold, and government paper money—your constitutional money.

47. Government paper money is constitutional money. The right was delegated to the general government, not in words, but so implied. "No state shall offer (force) in payment of debt anything but gold and silver coin." See Constitution, Sec. 10, Art. 1. Mind you, "no state shall," implying that the general government can, and that is why a greenback will pay a debt calling for gold. See paragraph 163-164.

48. One silver dollar will pay as much taxes as one gold dollar. Then vote for our country to coin more of them.

49. Some one may tell you that you cannot buy as much in England with the silver, as with the gold we use in a dollar.

50. Tell him you want money with which to buy goods at home—that you do not expect to go to England.

51. Should our farmers, laborers and manufacturers be compelled to give up their labor and products at Asiatic and European labor prices, just for the convenience of the few who are able to go to England? Let those who are able to go abroad pay for their trip.

52. Tell him that an Englishman cannot buy any more with a gold dollar or 50 pence, English money, in the United States than he can with our proud, independent U. S. silver dollar.

53. Independent silver dollar, because it does not have to be backed by any body's gold.

54. It simply requires to be received by loyal citizens of our country in exchange for their services and commodities. (See Secretary Gage's letter, paragraph 59.)

55. When coined it passes beyond control of any congress, except as our constitution is ignored. It is our constitutional dollar. It will pay any debt in the United States that can be paid in gold to any amount, where not otherwise contracted, and even that exception is in violation of our constitution.

56. Why? Because our constitution, not our congress, is back of it to protect a citizen of any state in paying his debts with it.

57. A United States dollar has more power in law than a thousand dollar diamond.

58. If any one tells you that a silver dollar is now redeemed in a gold dollar or with gold, and that that is why it buys as much as a gold dollar, just ask him for his proof. Ask him to have some regard for truth.

59. Secretary Gage, to the author June 15, 1899, says:

"There is no law which requires the government to give gold for silver. There is on the other hand a practical rule in the department which has long been in vogue, having now nearly the sanction of law under which the treasury gives silver for gold and in addition pays the cost of transporting the silver from the sub-treasury or mint, from which it is sent to the party remitting gold or its equivalent in exchange. Whether the government shall give gold in exchange for silver on demand of the holder of silver is at present a pure matter of discretion on the part of the secretary of the treasury." The secretary has the right to protect the government. (See paragraphs 107 and 108.)

60. No silver dollar is redeemable in gold. It is as good as a gold dollar, because it is stamped a United States dollar, and will be received by all loyal citizens of our country in

exchange for goods or for debt. Then vote to have more of them stamped U. S. dollars.

61. "Gold coins and standard silver dollars being coins of the United States, are not 'redeemable.'" See U. S. Treasury Department Information Circular, July 1, 1896, Page 12.

62. When you fully understand what a United States dollar signifies, you will never surrender it. You will fight for its continuance. It is the emblem of the U. S. Independence.

STANDARD OF MONEY ACCOUNT.

63. Our dollar is our standard of money account. We will never surrender it.

64. We will never know the strength of our government until we take a stand independently of the world as to our standard of money account, and what we will use as money or for our dollars.

65. England's standard of money account is pounds sterling—a sovereign. The United States standard of money account is dollars.

67. Now, is it fair to ourselves to take only so scarce a thing as gold to make those dollars of? Or to base our legal tender dollars on? When nearly all of the gold of the world is owned in foreign countries and by foreigners there?

68. As a production of the soil, fully three-fourths of the gold is the product of foreign soil produced by foreign labor. (See report of director of the mint for 1898. Paragraph 69-70.)

69. U. S. Mint Report, 1898:
Page 272 gives the world's product of gold, 1860 to 1897.....\$4,862,891,100
Page 59 gives the U. S. product of gold, 1860 to 1897.....\$1,540,861,000

70. Same report:
Page 272 gives the world's prod-

uct of gold, 1792 to 1897.....\$6,943,836,100
Page 264 gives the U. S. product

of gold, 1792 to 1897.....\$1,793,213,200

71. Would it not be far better for us to use all of our own money metal, both gold and silver, and especially as we are the largest producers of silver of any country of the world?

72. Would it not be better to use the money metal of our own soil for our dollars—the product of American labor, than to accept that only as money belonging mostly to foreign countries?

73. When the gold gets across the waters into England, France and Germany, etc., it is their property—not money, as to us. Now, in order to get it back to make our dollars of, shall we give them two pieces of property for one piece of theirs that will do us no more good than one piece of our own?

74. When we give them the metal that is in two silver dollars for gold enough to make one dollar, we are giving them two for one.

75. That one we get of them only equals one of ours when coined. It will only do the business of one of ours. It will pay no more debts than one of ours in the United States.

76. They take the two we give them and buy two bushels of wheat of their own subjects, which forces our farmers to give up two bushels of wheat for what they ought to get for one.

77. How can a farmer in this country sell wheat to England for over fifty cents when we sell England the money metal for fifty cents with which to buy their wheat of silver using countries, except, of course, when crops fail there?

78. Let us stand by our own standard of money account—dollars, and coin those dollars on what we please independently of any other nation.

79. England passed a law and enforces it, that an ounce of gold shall never be worth

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

16

VOTERS' GUIDE.

exchange for goods or for debt. Then vote to have more of them stamped U. S. dollars.

61. "Gold coins and standard silver dollars being coins of the United States, are not 'redeemable.'" See U. S. Treasury Department Information Circular, July 1, 1896, Page 12.

62. When you fully understand what a United States dollar signifies, you will never surrender it. You will fight for its continuance. It is the emblem of the U. S. Independence.

STANDARD OF MONEY ACCOUNT.

63. Our dollar is our standard of money account. We will never surrender it.

64. We will never know the strength of our government until we take a stand independently of the world as to our standard of money account, and what we will use as money or for our dollars.

65. England's standard of money account is pounds sterling—a sovereign. The United States standard of money account is dollars.

67. Now, is it fair to ourselves to take only so scarce a thing as gold to make those dollars of? Or to base our legal tender dollars on? When nearly all of the gold of the world is owned in foreign countries and by foreigners there?

68. As a production of the soil, fully three-fourths of the gold is the product of foreign soil produced by foreign labor. (See report of director of the mint for 1898. Paragraph 69-70.)

69. U. S. Mint Report, 1898:
Page 272 gives the world's product of gold, 1860 to 1897.....\$1,862,891,106
Page 59 gives the U. S. product of gold, 1860 to 1897.....\$1,540,861,000

70. Same report:
Page 272 gives the world's prod-

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL.

17

uct of gold, 1792 to 1897.....\$6,943,836,100
Page 264 gives the U. S. product of gold, 1792 to 1897.....\$1,793,213,200

71. Would it not be far better for us to use all of our own money metal, both gold and silver, and especially as we are the largest producers of silver of any country of the world?

72. Would it not be better to use the money metal of our own soil for our dollars—the product of American labor, than to accept that only as money belonging mostly to foreign countries?

73. When the gold gets across the waters into England, France and Germany, etc., it is their property—not money, as to us. Now in order to get it back to make our dollars of, shall we give them two pieces of property for one piece of theirs that will do us no more good than one piece of our own?

74. When we give them the metal that is in two silver dollars for gold enough to make one dollar, we are giving them two for one.

75. That one we get of them only equals one of ours when coined. It will only do the business of one of ours. It will pay no more debts than one of ours in the United States.

76. They take the two we give them and buy two bushels of wheat of their own subjects, which forces our farmers to give up two bushels of wheat for what they ought to get for one.

77. How can a farmer in this country sell wheat to England for over fifty cents when we sell England the money metal for fifty cents with which to buy their wheat of silver using countries, except, of course, when crops fail there?

78. Let us stand by our own standard of money account—dollars, and coin those dollars on what we please independently of any other nation.

79. England passed a law and enforces it, that an ounce of gold shall never be worth

less than 3 pounds, 17 shillings and 9 pence sterling. That law compels the Bank of England to pay that price for all that may be offered.

80. See U. S. Mint report, 1898, page 509, to-wit:

"The present charter of the Bank of England, obtained in 1844, made it obligatory upon the bank to receive all gold brought to it by the public, and to pay for the same immediately, at the rate of 3 pounds, 17 shillings and 9 pence per ounce standard." This is known as the Peel act. The owner of bullion could take it to the Royal mint and by waiting 60 days, get 3 pounds, 17 shillings 10½ pence per ounce in coined gold; that being the price per ounce, by law of England when coined at the Royal mint. The present ratio of gold to silver in England is 1 to 14.28791 and silver is legal tender in one payment—10 shillings, or 2 pounds equal to \$9.732 in U. S. money.

81. England is only too glad to have us give up our other constitutional money metal for half its price in the stamped dollar for her to coin into money at their standard.

82. Let us for self protection establish by our law that so long as gold is used by any nation for money, that 23 22-100 grains pure or 25 8-10 grains standard gold shall never be worth more than one dollar in the United States as money, and that 371¼ grains pure or 412½ grains standard silver shall never be worth less than one dollar, while used as money. When that is done, this United States will have started on the way to her second independence. Then she will command the world in commerce. Then our dollar of either silver, gold or government paper money will go round the world and especially our paper dollar. The latter being more convenient to carry than either gold or silver.

83. Every nation will then know just what that dollar is worth or what it will buy in the

United States. They will know that it will buy as much as 23.22 grains of gold will buy in the United States.

85. Will an American citizen admit that the United States cannot enact and maintain that the gold in a gold dollar shall not be worth more than a United States dollar when used as money? Or that the silver in a silver dollar shall never be worth less than a dollar while used as money?

87.



Compare this, when but three million souls strong, to our seventy five millions now surrendering to the money-lending power of that country, when we are twenty-five times greater in population and untold millions richer.

86. If he thinks England has more power than the United States, cite him to the surrender of the English forces to Gen. Washington, when we were only about three million souls strong.

88. Law does not make gold or silver. God gave them to us. Law and only law makes

money of them or gives to them money functions.

89. Law makes money of gold. Law makes money of silver, also. Then vote for more silver to be coined into money as well as gold.

90. Some one may tell you that silver will run gold out of the country. Tell him that it will simply go to pay debts and stop interest. When it leaves us our silver and paper money will be more in demand.

91. Tell him that the same cry was raised in 1878. That Mr. Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, said that chaos would happen, that gold would leave the country if congress passed the bill to restore silver.

92. Congress passed the bill, President Hayes vetoed it. Then congress passed it over the veto, which restored the silver dollar to its full debt paying power under the constitution.

93. Both gold and silver came to the front and within six months business started up and continued good until silver was again legislated out.

94. If gold should go out of circulation—should leave the country, would it not cause a greater demand for silver? How, then, could a silver dollar be worth less than 100 cents?

95. The same congress that restored silver in 1878 for specie resumption (not gold resumption) Jan. 1, 1879, resolved by over over-thirds majority of both houses, see resolution passed by the senate 25th of January, 1878, and by the house Jan. 28, 1878, known as the **STANLEY MATHEWS RESOLUTION**:

96. "That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such sil-

ver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

97. The bill was passed to resume coinage of silver dollars with which to resume specie payment, not gold payment, but specie payment, gold or silver coin at the option of the debtor. There were no gold debts. See paragraph 101.

98. President McKinley, then in congress, voted for the bill. He also voted to pass it over the president's veto. He also voted for the Stanley Mathews resolution. He also voted for the Bland bill, which, in effect, would have repealed the 1873 act. (See how Mr. McKinley stood as late as 1891. Paragraph 309, page 72.)

99. Our own Uncle Dick Oglesby, then in the United States senate, voted for the Bland-Allison bill and for the Stanley-Mathews resolution, which resolved that all bonds against the United States can be paid in silver dollars of 412½ grains standard. And even our congress, as late as 1895, 1896 and 1898, make the same declaration by refusing to stipulate that bonds of those late dates even should be paid in gold.

100. Every bond holder knows that the government reserves the right to pay all its bonds in either gold coin or silver coin, or both. The scheme is, however, to not have silver coin so the government will have to pay in gold coin or give up American products at European or Asiatic labor prices. See copy of U. S. bond, paragraph 204, page 43.

101. Treasury Department Information Circular July 1, 1896, page 6:

"The government has never issued any bonds payable by their terms, either principal or interest, in gold or in silver coin. Before the war (1861) the obligations of the government contained no statement as to the kind of

money in which they should be paid, and none of the war obligations contained any such provision, except the certificate of temporary loan and the 7-30 notes of 1864 and 1865, which were all payable, by their terms, in lawful money." See paragraph 202-204, page 43-44.

102. There could be no greater traitor to a government than a citizen of that government who would not accept lawful money of his government for a debt or for anything he might offer for sale, or for his services.

103. In the days of our civil war, if a creditor held a note against another and that creditor refused greenbacks for the debt, that refusal cancelled the debt and even would today.

104. If a citizen of the south in those days had refused a confederate note for army supplies, those supplies would have been confiscated. And yet that confederate note was not money, not even a promise to pay money, except on conditions that 20 years after a ratification of a treaty of peace between the confederate states of America and the United States of America, the confederate States of America promise to pay twenty dollars, etc.

105. When a government allows a lot of speculators to dictate the kind of money other than lawful money of that country, that government is on the downward road—ceasing to be an independent nation—is running into a monarchical government—is paving the way for a dictatorship. See paragraph 201, page 41-42.

106. There is not a gold contract today in the United States that would stand a constitutional test. Every contract drawn up to be paid in dollars can be paid in standard silver dollars, or greenbacks—government money.

107. If a creditor of the United States refuses silver and makes a demand on the secretary of the treasury for gold, I believe the secretary would commit treason to pay the gold, when we had silver coin to pay with. A

simple request for gold would leave it discretionary with the secretary, but for him to hand it out on demand is quite different. See paragraph 59, page 15.

108. Under the law it is wholly discretionary with the government, through its official, the secretary of the treasury, not as an individual certainly, but as the head of that department as to whether the government will give gold on demand for coin obligations. It certainly is so implied that it is the government official, the secretary, not the individual, but the official acting for the government. If not, why did congress refuse to issue the bonds payable in gold?

109. A contract calling for fifty bushels of wheat could only be collected in dollars, the worth of the wheat when due.

110. A contract calling for 2½ ounces of gold could only be collected in dollars, lawful money, the worth of gold ounces when due.

111. A contract or note for fifty dollars in gold, only fifty dollars of legal tender money, could be collected of either gold or silver coin, at the debtor's option, or other legal tender money when due.

112. No matter what a note may call for, any legal tender dollars will pay the debt when due.

113. But the scheme is to have but little legal tender money so that more labor and more products of labor must be given for the debt. Or a new bond with interest must be given for the debt, so that the creditor may get several times the worth of the debt in American commodities. See paragraph 156, 157 and 317.

114. Silver and gold was adopted by these United States as our money metal and our forefathers always respected silver the more as 371¼ grains was taken by them as our unit of account, and it so remained our unit of account until some traitorous schemer, by the aid

of London financiers, got us to legislate it out in the interest of the English money loaning power. See paragraphs 270½-271.

115. That 371¼ grains has never been changed while gold was changed three times to conform to it. All our silver dollars now contain the 371¼ grains of pure silver. Many silver dollars are yet in existence with mark on edge, 100 cents, one dollar or unit.

116. If any one tells you that the silver dollar was not the so-called unit of account, ask him why a bill was passed in 1873 changing from silver to gold as the unit of account.

117. Cite him to the fact that our dollar has been 371¼ grains of silver since the formation of our government. It is even now our only metal dollar. There are no gold dollars in circulation. There were no gold dollars coined until 1849. There are none being coined now. Discontinued by act of Sept. 26, 1890.

118. Our silver dollar is the only one, dollar piece we have to remind us of our independence—the formation of our government. Look at the stars on it. The thirteen stars represent the thirteen original states. If you wish to substitute English pounds, then give it up.

119. We are cited to the fact that since 1873, we coined up to June 30, 1893, 461,996,522 silver dollars, all legal tender, for any amount. (See mint report, 1893, page 282.) Had we not done that, what would have been our condition? Those dollars or their representatives have been doing the business of our country. It will simply help our country to have all our silver coined into legal tender dollars.

120. Any reader of "Voter's Guide" is perfectly safe in offering \$1.10 for each and every single United States dollar in circulation, other than silver dollars, from the fact that there are no real single dollars in circulation, except silver dollars. Why not advocate having more of them in place of using the note or debt of a national bank? *Labor is em-*

ployed in getting out silver, and, wealth is being added to the country, but not so in giving a note or mortgage to a national bank for the use of its note.

121. If we have free coinage 371¼ grains of silver will not be sold for less than its money value—one dollar. Then England could not buy it to send to India for wheat and cotton unless she paid us one dollar for it. We might sell her more wheat and cotton and even more manufactured goods. It is better for us to use 371¼ grains of silver for a dollar, while used as money, than to sell it to England for half price to use in other countries as the equal of a dollar.

122. Why sell it to them for 50 or 70 cents for them to buy a dollar's worth of wheat or cotton with of another country. We would better honor our country's money and sell them that wheat and cotton.

123. Why should all silver and gold be free to be coined into legal tender money? Because they are both money metals of the world and both will never be too much for the world's use. Pages 67-68-81-82.

123A. The Chicago Tribune said in 1878: "The two metals will never be too much and that we can not have too much real hard money."

123B. *The folly of advocating the single gold standard of money must be obvious to every one not blind as a bat in the daylight.*—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 5, 1878.

123C. *A laboring man would infinitely prefer to be set at work earning silver dollars than to starve waiting for employment on a gold basis.*—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 9, 1878.

123½. We are told that silver got so plentiful, compared to gold, is why it was demonetized in 1873. From 1493 to 1830—337 years—during which time silver was never used at a greater ratio than 16 to 1 and yet the world produced over twice as much silver as gold.

The amount of silver at coinage value	\$5,655,614,000
The amount of gold at coinage value	2,659,454,000

More silver than gold by.....\$2,996,160,000

Then from 1831 to 1897, inclusive, the world's product of gold was over 1,000,000,000 more than silver, being \$1,418,496,900 more gold than silver. See U. S. Mint report, 1898, pages 272-273.

Then from 1831 to 1875, two years after silver was demonetized.

The world's production of gold was	\$3,672,648,000
The world's production of silver was	1,861,087,000

More gold than silver by.....\$1,811,561,000
Being twice as much gold as silver.

Then, according to the U. S. Mint Report, 1898, page 265, there was produced in the *United States*, from 1792 to 1897, many millions more gold than silver.

123%. The foregoing figures prove the claims to be false. My friends, when it was found that we were becoming large producers of silver, the foreign bond holders and those interested in getting American products for half price, formed a scheme to get us to adopt the gold standard, and to stop the coinage of silver on like terms with gold, by which scheme they would be able to get American products for half. See paragraphs 311-313 and 212-217.

Any American citizen who will look into this and then vote for a gold standard is certainly and surely as "blind as a bat" in daylight. See paragraph 123B.

124. There is not gold money enough in the world to buy the property of the one state of Illinois at its cash price. There is not gold

and silver money enough in the world to buy the property of two states of the wealth of Illinois at a fair cash value.

125. Some persons—worse than idiots, because they know better—tell us we might be flooded with silver. All the gold and silver money of the world could likely be stored in the Illinois state house, especially if it was in bars. Then to think of the world trying to do business on the credit of that little pile of metal. Shame, oh shame, on our intelligence!

126. There is not enough gold and silver money known in the world to average more than five dollars for each person.

127. There is not known to be gold and silver enough on earth or in the earth to make a solid mile and yet if there was it could not likely be all taken out in thirty thousand years. Yet those fellows who have money to loan to governments, want to make us believe we might be flooded with the life blood of business—money.

128. *All the gold money in the world would not fill one of our modern court houses.*

129. I will ask the reader to view that small quantity of gold as dormant property stored in vaults, while its owners are drawing interest and dividends for its representative—bonds and bank notes, and to view every railroad train throughout the world loaded with the commerce of the world, and with passengers, and consider that one-fourth to one-third of the earnings—the money paid for freight and passengers to the said roads is going to pay for the credit of that dormant gold property, and consider that such a state must always exist if we continue past and present system of allowing only the representative of that dormant property to aid us in doing business and improving our country. *Just draw a circle around that pile of gold, and imagine every channel of commerce centering on it or paying*

tribute to its owners, and you will realize what causes panics, what destroys commerce, what shuts up our factories and turns men out as beggars.

130. Many of our fellow commercial travelers are now feeling the effect of that dormant gold, turning wealth hourly and daily into the hands of the idle bond and stockholder, while they are cut off from means to support wife and babe. *The dollar must earn a dividend, no matter if man, wife and child suffer.* But how could so intelligent a class of men expect more? Men who but a few months ago used all their power to elect as president a man who had committed himself and pledged himself to establish the foundation—the root of all trusts, a gold money trust. See Garfield on money trust—paragraph 181, page 37.

133. Let us as traveling men profit by the lesson. Let us advocate creating intrinsic wealth and generating government money to represent that wealth in place of using the debt of national banks, bank notes and bonds, the representative of dormant gold.

134. Let us advocate digging both silver and gold from our own soil and using them as money in place of giving bonds to get gold. *No labor is employed, no wealth is added to the country by giving bonds to get money. But labor is being employed and wealth is being added to the country in getting silver and gold from our soil. This new money comes in to compete with the money trust—the root of all trusts.*

135. Gold and silver are not two standards. The two used as absolute legal tender money simply make more money for our country.

136. With all due respect to both gold advocates and silver and gold advocates I claim that gold and silver as money are not two standards or a double standard. The two used as absolute legal tender money simply make more money for our country and for the world.

137. If any one asks you how you are going to get more money in having the silver coined into money.

138. Ask him if a laborer don't get more when the coal mines are in operation than when they are not?

139. Ask him if labor don't get more money when the rolling mills are running than when they are not.

140. Ask him if labor don't get more money when the watch factory is running than when idle.

141. He may tell you that there is plenty of money in banks.

142. Tell him there are plenty of watches to sell already made up, but that don't give you work to earn money. If the watch factory was running it would give labor work to earn money.

143. So by getting silver and gold out of the mines gives labor work to earn money. *The labor spends it for something to eat, something to wear, so that the farmers and merchants in all branches get a part of it.*

144. You may be told that more watches are made than there is a demand for from time to time; more coal being mined than there is a demand for, and the same of iron and steel. *But not so of money.*

145. You can dispose of all the money that can ever be mined. You can exchange it for the comforts of life. You will always find somebody ready to give you the comforts of life and even luxuries of life for any money you may be able to earn or get out of Mother Earth.

146. The more money metal that is being produced and coined into money the more clothing there will be a demand for; the more houses will be built; the more bread and meat will be wanted, the more watches will be called for—the more of everything will be in demand.

147. That will give more employment to labor in all parts of our country, *and that is how you will get more money when we find money metal and coin it into money.*

148. And that new money we coin comes into competition with that which is stored up in banks, and causes the owners of it to hunt up something to do such as building railroads, canals, mills, store buildings to rent, and many other things which give labor employment, *then labor gets a portion of that which has been stored away in banks.*

149. *The more money we can get out of our own soil will add business to our own country.*

150. Some will tell you that business is done mostly by checks, and for that reason we do not need so much money.

151. Just offer him your check, but tell him you have no money in bank, and see if he will take it for something to eat or wear.

152. Money, note or mortgage has to be behind every check or the check is a fraud. *That check talk is an old gag by which to deceive the unthinking.* The more money there is the more checks there will be used. *The more money one has in bank, the more he will give checks for.* See paragraph 298, page 66.

153. If any one tells you that law has nothing to do with making money, ask him how he knows that 25 8-10 grains standard gold is one dollar, if it is not fixed so by law?

154. Ask him why law compels the Bank of England to pay 3 pounds, 17 shillings and 9 pence for each ounce of gold that is offered at said bank, if law has nothing to do with it? See paragraph 80, page 18.

155. If law did not fix the price on gold the syndicates who control and corner gold could put any price to suit themselves either in buying or selling it. But law fixing the price prevents them from doing that.

156. They get laws passed, however, that

only gold can be offered in final settlement which shuts other money out from competition. See paragraph 113, page 23.

157. They try to get laws passed or official rulings that interest on bonds must be paid in gold.

158. The bonds are made to run several years so they get more than the face of the bond in gold interest and hence a demand for more gold.

159. Hence, by shutting out competition in money, more labor and more property, the proceeds of labor, has to be given up from time to time to pay the debts.

160. I believe it a violation (at least in spirit) of our constitution to permit contracts to call for any specified money other than lawful money of said government.

161. And especially to allow a demand to be made by a creditor for gold in preference to silver or silver in preference to gold, as the constitution reserves the right to the individual or state to pay in either gold or silver coin. See paragraph 163, 164.

162. If our government would act independent as to fixing its own money affairs and coin all our money metal into legal tender money, and issue or coin government paper money, the representative of intrinsic wealth, instead of indorsing national bank notes, it would soon free itself from the great money loaning power "whose headquarters are in London and whose hindquarters are in New York."

163. United States Constitution, Section 10, Article 1, says:

"No state shall * * coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." That certainly implies that the people of a state have the right to force either one as legal tender.

164. Section 8: "The congress shall have power." (Article 5): "To coin money, regulate

the value thereof, and of foreign coin." * * *

165. The term, "regulate the value thereof," must mean to name or fix the price of the coin as it refers to foreign coin such as fixing the price of a five frank piece to be worth 93 cents.

166. We see the statement that the following request was sent out on March 23, 1896, from No. 2 Wall street, New York, to the bankers of the United States, to-wit:

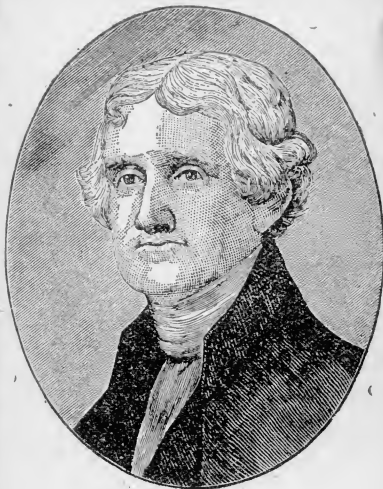
167. "The executive council of the bankers' association declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value and recommend to all bankers, and to the customers of all banks the exercise of all their influence as citizens of their various states to select delegates to their political conventions of both the great parties, who will declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard."

168. It is a wonder that the merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen who do business more or less on borrowed money from time to time do not see and reason why the money loaner is in favor of a limited amount of money.

169. This explanation is given by a single gold standard banker: He says "with plenty of money being coined and coming into competition helps the borrower to make money on his business so as to pay his debt off in a few years, or say six or seven years, whereas with a scarcity of money he has to renew from time to time, which keeps our money out at interest for perhaps thirty years."

170. Now in ten years, bank interest will anyhow double. Now \$1,000 in ten years becomes \$2,000; in twenty years, \$4,000; in thirty years, \$8,000. Who has paid that \$7,000 for \$1,000? Certainly those merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen. This would explain why certain people advocate stopping competition in money. See paragraph 166.

171. We quote here Thomas Jefferson.



Th: Jefferson

"I believe that the banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing

armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people to whom it belongs. Let the banks exist, but let them bank on treasury notes." (I would say "on government money.")

172. Here is the reply by *President Jackson to the president of the United States bank* when he applied to Gen. Jackson for his influence for renewal of the charter of said bank, and as an inducement he could influence 50,000 votes towards Gen. Jackson's re-election to the presidency. *President Jackson* replied in words similar to the following: *Biddle, if that is so, it is too much power for one man in a free country. I will see that the charter is not renewed.*" *The banker got congress, however, but Jackson vetoed the bill.*

173. Senator Beck: "I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the revised statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs."

174. Mr. Blaine, in the United States Senate Feb. 7, 1878, said:

"The discussion on the question of remonetizing silver, Mr. President, has been prolonged, able and exhaustive. I may not expect to add much to its value, but I promise not to add much to its length. I shall endeavor to consider facts rather than theories to state conclusions rather than arguments. I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution, indeed the money of the American

people anterior to the constitution, which that great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either than to demonetize both. In this statement I am but repeating the weighty dictum of the first of constitutional lawyers:

"I am certainly of opinion," said Mr. Webster, "that gold and silver at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard. Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both; and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over the two." If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged. (Cong. Record, page 820.)

175. Mr. Blaine further said, (Congressional Record, page 822): "The two metals have existed side by side in harmonious, honorable companionship as money (*not one as commodity and the other as money, but both as money*), ever since intelligent trade was known among men. It is well nigh *Forty Centuries* since Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth—four hundred shekels of silver—current money with the merchant." "Since that time

nations have risen and fallen, races have disappeared, dialects and languages have been forgotten, arts have been lost, treasures have perished, continents have been discovered, islands have been sunk in the sea, and *through all the ages silver and gold have reigned supreme as the representative of value, as the media of exchange.* The dethronement of each has been attempted in turn, and some times the dethronement of both; but always in vain. * * * See paragraph 329, page 84-85.

177. "Why the act of 1873, which forbids the coining of the silver dollar, was passed, no one at this day can give a good reason.—Senator Boggy, of Missouri, in Congressional Record, vol. 4, part 5, Forty-fourth Congress, 1st session, page 4178."

178. On Feb. 15, 1878, the following passed between Voorhees and Blaine:

Mr. Voorhees: "I want to ask my friend from Maine, whom I am glad to designate in that way, whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally known whether silver was demonetized. Did he know, as Speaker of the House, presiding at that time, that the silver dollar was demonetized in the bill to which he alludes?"

Mr. Blaine: "I did not know anything that was in the bill at all. As I have before said, little was known or cared on the subject. (Laughter.) And now I should like to exchange questions with the senator from Indiana, who was then on the floor, and whose business it was, far more than mine, to know, because, by the designation of the House, I was to put questions; the Senator from Indiana, then on the floor of the House, with his power as a debater, was to unfold them to the house. Did he know?" (See paragraph 339.)

Mr. Voorhees: "I very frankly say that I did not." (Ibid., page 1063.) See paragraph 174.

178½. It is true that the *mint bill* was discussed, but it seems that there was no discussion on the point of *demonetizing silver* as understood by our statesmen, and from their open confession they did not know that they were throwing silver out from being standard money. *But when they reconsidered in 1873, they did seem to know what they were doing then.* See the *Stanley-Matthews resolution*, paragraph 95-96, page 20.

Let us listen to the warnings of some of our foremost statesmen of their day.

179. Andrew Jackson: "If congress has the right under the constitution to issue paper money, it was given them to be used by themselves, not to be delegated to individuals or corporations."

180. Daniel Webster: "Liberty can not long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few."

181. James A. Garfield: "Whoever controls the volume of money of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce."

182. Alexander Hamilton: "To annul the use of either of the two metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full, with the evils of a scant circulation."

183. Abraham Lincoln: "If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people." This very thing was done in 1873.

184. Ex-President Garfield is quoted as saying in a speech at Springfield, Ohio, 1877, in reference to the *bill of 1873, demonetizing silver*, I never read the bill. I took it upon the faith of a prominent democrat and a prominent

republican, and I do not know that I voted at all. * * * It was put through as dozens of bills are. * * * On the faith of the report of the chairman of the committee. Therefore, I tell you as the truth that I have no knowledge about it. See Congressional Record, Volume 7, page 989.

184½. A few, however, in the interest of our bondholders—our creditors—and those who wanted to get *American products at foreign labor prices*, had some knowledge of it.

185. The protectionist may think that protection will cure all ills; the free trader may think that free trade will cure all ills; the prohibitionist may think that prohibition will cure all ills; the single taxer may think that single tax will cure all ills; but none of these can be reached in the near future.

186. Any one who has analyzed our money question knows from all past experience that adding more absolute money to our country will be a stepping stone to more prosperous times. If we will all turn in for once and be only United States citizens, we can elect men who will agree to the coinage of all our money metal, and to the coining of *government paper money* in place of *gold bonds and national bank notes*. Let party drop for once and vote for more money. Bear in mind that he who serves his country best serves his party best.

187. *Government paper money enters into circulation in being paid out to labor in creating wealth. National bank notes get into circulation by the government paying interest on bonds and by the individual paying interest not only on his own debt, but for the use of the debt of the bank.*

188. The money dealers openly advocate that only gold shall be money. They are asking the government to destroy all government paper money, such as greenbacks and treasury notes which are not drawing interest, and the gov-

ernment issue bonds to run fifty years. Some recommend that the interest should be two per cent, others two and a half per cent. That means that the people should give up \$350,000,000 to \$500,000,000 of this non-interest-bearing money to the banks for national bank currency, so that the banks can turn it into the United States Treasury and receive the same amount in bonds to draw interest for fifty years. For convenience sake, we will call it \$500,000,000. In a short time, they would likely call for more to be issued on the same kind of security.

189. They do not only ask that an interest-bearing bond be given them for these greenbacks and treasury notes, but they ask that the interest and principal be paid in gold. They ask still more; they ask to be allowed to leave these bonds in the care of the government to draw interest to be paid by the government to them, and ask the government to issue to them \$500,000,000 in national bank currency, to loan out to the people. In other words, they ask the government to give them one thousand million dollars in gold, and still allow them the use of \$500,000,000 in currency to loan out during the fifty years. The people would be giving \$1,000,000,000 in gold for nothing whatever in return. That would be precisely the effect in destroying \$500,000,000 currency, and giving fifty years two per cent bonds.

190. To explain further: On a deal of that kind a banker having \$1,000,000 capital doubles his capital to \$2,000,000 investment for fifty years. He leaves his one million with the government to draw interest in gold, and receives \$1,000,000 in currency to loan out to the people. (In place of 90 to 95 per cent of the face of the bond they now advocate issuing to the full amount of the face value.) My friends, this is simply legalized robbery, nothing short of it.

191. The farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer has the same moral right to have his notes

indorsed by the government and give his property as security and receive interest on that property from the government and then loan his indorsed note to his neighbors for interest, as has the money merchant—the national banker. In words similar to those of Thos. Jefferson, let the banks exist, but let them do business on government money, not on their debt—their notes.

192. The money power can afford to pay money to factories to keep closed until after election to force men to vote against our country having more money, as was the case in 1896, making them believe that more protection will give them work.

193. I suppose the laboring men of Illinois remember of the Joliet steel rail mills closing a few years ago for a year, when tariff was all right for them. Labor was turned out for that whole year, but the owners of those mills, no doubt, got hundreds of thousands of dollars from the trust to close down, but what did labor and business men get by their closing down?

194. Starch factories, iron mills, steel rail mills and other monopolies frequently close down for big profits from the trusts they enter into. Many of them do this just a few months before the presidential election to make the laboring man and mechanic vote to suit them.

195. The great money loaning power cares nothing for our other misguided moneyed men and bankers. That power wants no new money to come into competition with it. That power has advocated the stopping of the coining of gold, as well as silver. See paragraph 335, page 82.

196. There is about eight thousand millions gold and silver in the world as money. The great money loaning power controls most of that money. At 6 per cent compound interest,

that eight doubles in twelve years, but there is no more money. It takes that much property. It is like a tar ball in a pile of chips, each time it turns over it gathers a lot of chips, the tar is soft enough to reach out and gather more chips until it gets ten times larger, but there is no more tar. Look at the property it has taken up.

197. So with that 8,000,000,000, it turns over eight times, but there is no more money, but it has taken up eight times itself in property. Without more money coming into competition this system could reduce labor so it would have to work eight days to get one dollar.

198. *Giving bonds to get gold for use as money adds no wealth to country—gives no laborer work. Giving bonds for bank notes adds no wealth to country—gives no laborer work. Digging silver from our mountains for use as money gives labor employment and the labor adds wealth to country and buys the merchants' goods and the farmers' products and makes a market at home. Creating intrinsic wealth, and paying for the same in government money, gives our country that additional wealth free from interest bearing bonds. Giving bonds for the endorsement of national bank notes adds no wealth to country, makes no market for the farmer nor customer for the merchant.*

199. The best money in the world is the money that gives labor employment, that adds wealth to our country, that build homes for wife and baby.

200. Gold is the worst money in the world for the prosperity of the people.

EX-SENATOR JOHN J. INGALLS, OF KANSAS.

201. "No enduring fabric of national prosperity can be built on gold. Gold is the money of monarchs: Kings covet it. The exchange of nations are effected by it. Its tendency is

to accumulate in vast masses in the commercial centers and to move from kingdom to kingdom in such volumes and unsettle values and disturb the finances of the world. It is the instrument of gamblers and speculators and the idol of the miser and thief. * * * No people in a great emergency ever found a faithful ally in gold. It is the most cowardly and treacherous of all metals. It makes no treaty that it does not break. It has no friend whom it does not sooner or later betray. Armies and navies are not maintained by gold. * * * In our own civil war it is doubtful if the gold of New York and London did not work us greater injury than the powder and lead * * * *Gold paid no soldier nor sailor.* It was in open alliance with our enemies the world over, and all its energies were evoked for our destruction. *But as usual when danger has been averted and the victory secured, gold swaggers to the front and asserts supremacy.* But silver is the money of the people. It is the money of wages and retail."—Cong. Record, Feb. 15, 1878, page 1052. Read carefully Senator Stewart's speech, paragraph 310-319.

202. The United States does not owe a single obligation by its terms payable in gold except gold certificates. Gold is not mentioned in any other obligation except for the so-called "Sherman notes," which the Secretary of the Treasury is given discretionary power to pay in either gold or silver coin of the present standard—(16 to 1).

That Secretary represents you. Would you pay two prices to get gold when you have silver to pay with according to contract? No business man in the world would do so; and yet, how many business men uphold such, and vote for such, because their party leaders have sold them out to the bondholders.

203. You will be told that the bondholder has been promised gold. Here are the words or text of U. S. bond:

By HENRY ALLEN BELL.

43

204.

COPY OF OBLIGATION.

Four per cent loan of 1925.

Act of January 14, 1875. Washington, D. C.
1000

February 1, 1895.

Four per cent of 1895.

1925
1000.

No.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Are indebted to or assigns, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars. This bond is issued under authority of an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, being one of the descriptions of bonds described in the act entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, as amended by the act of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, in coin of the standard of value of the United States on said July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, with interest in such coin from the day of the date hereof at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the first day of January, May, August and November in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority. Transferable on the books of this office.

Date of issue.

Entered.

Recorded.

Register of the Treasury.

This copy will be found on page 97, annual

report of the register of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, second edition.

204½. It says coin of the standard value of 1870, which was gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. All of our bonds are payable at our option in gold of 25 8-10 grains, standard, or silver of 412½ grains standard. But the scheme is to prevent us from coining silver, so that we will have to buy the gold of that money-lending power.

The following letter speaks for itself:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Register,

204B Washington, D. C., May 15, 1899.

Henry Allen Bell, Springfield, Ill.

Sir: Replying to your letter of the 13th inst. I have to inform you that the text on the back of a 3 per cent bond of 1898 is the same as that on the backs of other bonds, particularly that of the loan of 1923, inquired about by you, except, of course, as to the necessary changes where the name of the loan occurs.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. LYONS,
Register.

See paragraph 100, 101, page 21.

Also paragraph 95, 96, page 20.

205. Would one of our business bankers or one of our business capitalists petition congress to stop coining gold?

Would a manufacturer do so?

Would a merchant do so?

Would a mechanic do so?

Would a minister or teacher do so?

Would a laborer do so?

Would a salesman do so?

Would a farmer do so?

I take it for granted none of them would. Then why can you oppose the free coinage of silver, which makes as good money as anybody's gold?

206. Have any of you taken a thought as to

who makes such requests to congress. *The great money-lending power.* For what purpose do they ask it? That they may sell their gold to you for more of your products, for more days' labor, for more interest-bearing bonds. Those people are the consumers of the products of labor. They want to get those products and that labor for as few dollars as possible. They are non-producers. They are paupers. Considering the cost to the people, the non-producing millionaire is the most expensive pauper the world has to contend with. (See paragraphs 166 to 175, 195.)

207. See what the English leader, Gladstone, said on the subject. Read carefully Senator Stewart's speech, pages 73 to 76. You will see that it is to England's interest for us to have the gold standard, so that she can buy a bushel of wheat for a half gold dollar's worth of silver. But if we coin our silver on equal terms with gold, England would have to pay us or India, or of whom she might buy, a gold dollar's worth of silver.

208. We would better sell them our wheat, cotton and other goods for a gold dollar or a gold dollar's worth of silver than to sell them a like quantity of silver, for a half gold dollar.

209. And more especially so when they can take that silver we sell them and with it buy their wheat, their cotton and manufactured goods, even, from other nations. It would be better for us to use our silver, all of it, for money and sell our wheat, cotton, and other goods that we raise and make for sale.

210. Besides in giving labor employment in producing gold and silver, we add wealth to our country and make a market at home for our other products.

211. Let me again impress upon your mind that *no wealth is added to country by giving bonds to get gold. It does not make a market for a pound of beef or pork, wheat or cotton. It*

simply makes a market for bond paper, with which to bond you and your children and children's children forever.

Letter from the author in the Illinois State Register, Oct. 24, 1898:

212. GOLD STANDARD AND BONDS.

They Produce Depression of Business—Bring About Strikes and Lockouts.

Let us no longer be deceived by the nice sounding words: "Sound Money," "Honest Money," "Best Money of the World" etc.

213. I doubt if our honored president ever thought of the meaning of his words properly analyzed, when he said in his New York speech: "No matter what the debt calls for we propose to pay in the best money of the world." Now, as our debts to the foreign bondholders have to be paid in cotton, in wheat and the products of our mines, mills and factories, his words mean to the English bondholder, "we propose to furnish you our wheat, our cotton and our other products produced by American labor at as low price as you can buy the same articles produced in English provinces or in England by pauper paid labor; that American labor must come down to the price of European and Asiatic labor." That will be the inevitable result of an English money system—a gold standard system.

214. The best money of the world for the English bondholder is English money. The best money in the world for France is the money of France. The best money in the world for Germany is German money.

215. The best money in the world for the United States of America is United States money—and the more we produce of it with American labor and the more we can have of it, the more prosperous we will be.

216. So long as we use a commodity—a

See pages 75-76, Gladstone.

metal—as money, and as against gold only, we would better use both gold and silver on equal terms. Let us bear in mind that the foreign bondholders own and have mortgage, as it were, on nearly all the gold of the world. Now for us to accept the gold standard would place us and our posterity forever under bonds and mortgages to the foreign bondholders for gold as a basis for our medium of exchange. There is no labor employed in giving bonds to get gold. *There is no wealth added to our country by giving bonds for foreign gold. There would be wealth added to our country by getting our silver out of the mountains and hills of our own country by our own labor.*

217. If we were now honoring our own money metal our western mountains and hills would be crowded with laborers earning \$2 to \$3 per day in place of being corralled up to take the place of striking coal miners. If we would use the representative of our own wealth, produced by our own labor for our medium of exchange, instead of using the representative of bonded or mortgaged gold, we would have no bloodshed among laborers as at Virden and other places. Let me ask: Who ever heard or knew of a strike in the United States or of tramps in our country before the attempt to fasten the gold standard on us in 1873? But mark the effects of that heinous crime. Only four years after, in 1877, we had the great Pittsburg riot and the great railroad strike, and since which time we have all become familiar with both strikes and tramps. Under a proper independent financial and industrial system for our country, laborers would be too busy, at good wages, to strike and tramps would be unknown. Respectfully,

HENRY ALLEN BELL.

*See what Gladstone and Harcourt says. See Stewart's speech, pages 73 to 76.

218. We will suppose that England don't make steel rails, but is compelled to have them.

And we make them, and India makes them, and the freight is equal from here to England and from India to England. We use gold and silver. India uses only silver. We will say both use dollars. Our price is \$20 for steel rails, India's price is \$20. Now we refuse to coin the metal into dollars that we use as \$20 and sell it to England for \$10 in gold. England then has silver to buy the steel rails of India \$20. Now India has sold the rails and has the \$20. We have got in return \$10 in gold, which is no better to us than ten silver dollars. How could our rail mills compete with such an arrangement? It would require nearly 100 per cent tariff to keep England from selling us rails bought of India, with our own money metal.

219. Our farmers have to meet just such competition, in wheat and cotton and cotton goods. Our manufacturers in many lines are meeting competition worse from this cause than from the cause of tariff, and yet the laborer is made to believe that it is all caused by the tariff. We don't only lose trade, but furnish England the money metal at half price to buy their wheat and cotton of silver using countries. How long will the American citizen, farmer, manufacturer and merchant be blind to this condition? It is all brought about by our congress granting the petitions of the great money loaning power, for no one else ever sent in such a petition.

220. Where it is to the advantage of one great money loaner for his country and the world, it is a disadvantage to not less than 5,000 others and yet that 5,000 have 5,000 votes to the other fellow's one. American freemen, are you going to let that one vote count for more than your 5,000 votes? Wake up, freemen, and take your country and your congress from that money loaning power. Now is your opportunity. If you let that gold trust out-vote you this time the opportunity may be lost forever.

221. The very idea of a man opposing trusts and at the same time voting for men who uphold and legislate for a money trust, the father and mother of all trusts—the gold trust, the money trust, is inconsistent. The only way on earth to compete with trusts is to down the money trust by generating more money in competition with money already in existence and cornered by the money trust. As a commercial traveler, how could I vote for a gold standard, which means a money trust and then honestly oppose trusts. How inconsistent!

222. Mr. Lincoln is quoted as having written the following to some friend in Illinois about the close of our late war:

President Lincoln: "As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption will follow. The money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by playing on the prejudices of the people until all wealth is concentrated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. Before God, I fear more for the safety of my country now than when in the midst of the war."

222½. In 1896 some of the goldites claimed that Mr. Lincoln never said anything of the kind, and some one in Iowa, I am told, offered \$25 for proof. I can just as well offer one thousand dollars for proof to the contrary.

223. The slave power controlled congress. You could see the human slaves as objects in slavery. The great money loaning power controls congress now. If we do not take our own country out of the hands of that power we will soon see the majority of our people, white and black, in a worse condition than the black slave ever was when in bondage. The financial slavery is invisible. You can not see it, therefore you let it hold you in bondage.

224. We must have competition in money. We must break up money monopoly before we can expect to break up other monopolies. If we would be independent of the world in our

money affairs we would soon start on the road to a higher civilization.

225. Under a perfect system of money, under a perpetual money system no man would need be without a home. Under a just and true perpetual money system no young lady would be behind counters and in sweat shops. They could be loving wives in happy homes of their own. Under a true perpetual money system an able-bodied man would not have to work for less than two or three dollars a day.

226. I would say to the impatient poor man *not to arms, but to votes to free yourselves from the great money loaning power.* If you will but spend fifty cents for educational purposes and study, the industrial and financial questions a half hour each day for 30 days, you will be able to free yourselves. See Bell's Industrial Financial System. It will down all trusts. See pages 90, 94, this pamphlet.

226½. No individual is allowed to coin money. No state is allowed to coin money. That power was delegated by the states to congress.

227. The power, however, to refuse to coin money was never delegated to congress.

228. No power was ever conferred on a president, a governor or sheriff to refuse to execute the law. They have the power to execute—not to refuse to execute.

229. Gold and silver has to be coined to be money. Congress alone was given that power. If congress is allowed to refuse to coin money then any state could be deprived of money with which to pay debts. That already coined could be cornered and even transferred to London. A state might have any amount of gold and silver bullion and still be unable to pay a debt without giving up several times the worth of the debt in property. As no state is allowed to force anything in payment of debt except gold or silver coin; then it is certainly the duty of congress to coin on demand or step down and out and give place to a congress that

will coin money. See Constitution, Sec. 8, Art. 5, Sec. 10., Art 1.

230. Congress was given the power to place the value (price) on the coin, that is to say what number of grains of silver should be in a dollar and what number of grains of gold should be in a dollar. That being done, congress has no power to refuse said number of grains being coined into a dollar and congress has no power to say that one of them shall not be legal tender for debts of any kind. Congress cannot give any individual a right to demand either one of the coins as against the other without tramping under foot the debtors' constitutional right to pay in gold or silver coin, whichever he may have. A little reasoning mixed with a little common sense would settle this point in the mind of any unprejudiced judge.

231. The great loaning power wants to deprive us of legal tender coin so it can get twice, yea three times, the debt in property or the proceeds of honest toil and honest labor.

232. By congress refusing to coin silver into money has forced our people to give up in the past few years two to three dollars for one. The manipulators have control of one metal which is free to be coined. See paragraph 113; also Gladstone. Paragraphs 316, 317.

233. When we sell to England and other foreign nations the amount of silver that we coin \$300,000,000 from, for \$150,000,000 in gold as compared to coining into dollars, we are out just \$150,000,000, besides the loss of the circulation of the \$150,000,000. That \$150,000,000 of gold would do only half the business that the silver would do if coined. But in their getting the \$150,000,000 worth of silver bullion they turn it into \$300,000,000 for themselves, or to exchange with silver using countries, or that which amounts to the same.

234. Our dollar buys almost as much in Mexico as two of their own dollars because they

have to buy of us and they know that our silver dollar will buy as much from us as anybody's gold 16 to 1. If Mexico could make and raise her own supplies, however, such an exchange could not be made.

235. After 371¼ grains of silver is coined into a United States dollar no power on land or sea can prevent it from paying any debt that gold can pay in any state of the United States of American, or prevent paying for 100 cents worth of goods. Not even the combined navy and military forces of all Europe.

236. *American citizens, we are just finding out the power of our United States dollar. Never surrender it.* There is a great deal said about inflation. We are cited to war times when gold was up to 290. They fail to tell us that our silver at that time would sell in London for 293. At any time during the late war our silver dollar would sell in London for two to three cents more than our gold dollar and even up to and including 1873, it was a shade higher than our gold dollar.

237. There is a great deal said about parity as though it was some mystery. Parity means at par. *Every United States dollar is at par with any other United States dollar when in circulation.*

238. *Secretary Gage* cites the author to the fact that as there are about \$500,000,000 of revenue to be collected each year, and as the government receives silver dollars and silver certificates for that purpose same as gold, makes them as good as gold for all purposes. *There is the whole secret of parity, and what makes money at par is the government officials and employes of the government receiving them. The test of parity is government receiving it and not in the paying of it out.*

239. How could our secretary of the treasury debase our dollar more than to refuse it its power to pay? *It is simply in plain words*

treason to offer to debase one of our constitutional moneys.

240. There could be no greater traitor to a government than the man who would dishonor the money of his government. Suppose a citizen of the United States had refused our greenback money for supplies during our civil war, or had a citizen of the south refused even a confederate note for supplies, his property would have been confiscated and no doubt he would have been imprisoned.

250. If all persons wanting to lease property in Chicago or any city, would join in and refuse to sign *leases calling for gold* there would be no gold leases. And if all borrowers of money would join in and refuse to sign *notes calling for gold* there would be no gold notes. The property and money could both be had without signing such contracts or notes. *It should be a crime* to ask a man to sign away his constitutional right of paying in any legal tender money. If our country was in war it would be treason to bar men from that right, and I believe it equally an act of treason in time of peace, or, if not, it should be so declared.

251. *If all the banks and owners of leased property and all money loaners demand gold notes or gold contracts, they could adopt no better means of hastening revolution in our country.* There is not gold money enough in the United States to pay one-eightieth part of the debts. There is not gold money enough in the world to pay one-eighth of the debts owing by the people of the United States.

252. It is true the great loaners don't expect to get paid in gold, because they know there is not gold to pay with, but they expect to get in ten or twelve years property worth twice the debt; in ten or twelve years more another twice the property or four times the debt in property. In still another ten or twelve years another twice the property or eight times the debt in property. See paragraph 169-170, page 32.

253. *Would we not all better vote for more money to come into competition so the tradesmen and merchants can sell more goods to get more money in profits instead of having to borrow money from banks?*

254. But some ask, suppose the banks would not take our money? My friend, a bank has nothing that a man with money wants except that the bank has that man's note.

255. No one can say that we are down on moneyed men, when we are pleading so hard for more men to have an opportunity to earn and make money. Our remedy is to vote for no man for congress who will not agree to restore free coinage of both silver and gold into absolute money.

256. Advocates of simply gold for standard money truthfully admit that at free coinage of gold, the government does not buy the gold, it simply coins it for the owner of the bullion. They try to make believe, however, that at free coinage of silver the government would lose 47 to 55 cents on the dollar. (See Illinois State Journal, July 6, 1896). The truth is that at free coinage of silver the government does not buy the silver, it simply coins it for the owner also.

257. At free coinage silver is not backed by gold or redeemed with gold. Neither is gold backed by silver or redeemed with silver. When coined both silver and gold are absolute money, redeemable only in taxes and debt, and either dollar has the same debt paying power.*

(See treasury circular 123, July 1, 1896, page 12.)

258. The government would gladly exchange gold, at times, for silver certificates, when there is a demand for small bills. This may lead some to think that such an exchange is redemption, but not so. Redemption, as has been used in the sense of redeeming money is to destroy it. Under our law silver certificates can be redeemed only in silver dollars.

259. The author of this little pamphlet is not

*See paragraph 61, page 16.

opposed to wealth honorably obtained, or to men who have wealth and use it legitimately. On the other hand he wants all to have a chance in life. He is opposed to the principle of wealth getting into the hands of the few by corrupt, dishonest and unlawful means. He is opposed to the principle that when one gets all he needs that law must be made so in his favor that others must borrow money of that one. He is opposed to laws favoring monopolies. He is in favor of placing the lobbyist before the mouth of the cannon.

260. He is in favor of labor getting its share of production, and a profit on its labor.

261. He is in favor of laws governing manufacturers and corporations to the extent that no labor shall have to work for simply an existence.

262. No laboring man or woman should work or clerk for less than enough to support at least a small family, and something more.

263. When labor is employed and getting its share of production, we can not have hard times. He favors paying labor its share of production, being independent of our money affairs and buy no goods of countries who do not pay equal wages. Then we lift up humanity the world over.

264. He opposes the principle of combining on money, and then leaving labor to compete with labor, according to supply and demand, same as wheat, corn, hogs and sheep.

265. He believes that labor has a perfect right to organize and demand the worth of labor. He believes, however, that labor should strike with the ballot instead of with the coupling pin.

266. Who are the people who petition for our country to have less money or only gold? See paragraph 166. Every one should weigh this point carefully. See page 63.

267. This pamphlet is not written from a pessimistic standpoint; neither are any of the

writings of its author. Any one who will impartially analyze this money question can not help but view with alarm the impending danger of a great money loaning power getting control of our state and national law makers and its influence over our courts.

268. We must make a halt before it is too late. We must stop electing to office corporation lawyers and corporation stockholders. If a voter feels that he must vote his party ticket for president, for God's sake, for your own sake, for your own children's sake, and for the sake of your country, do not vote for a man for congress who advocates only gold for money.

269. Listen to the warnings of Washington, Hamilton, Webster, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Blaine and Garfield. Were they pessimists? Consider well before you cast your vote.

270. England influenced some of our legislators to fasten upon the U. S. the gold standard.

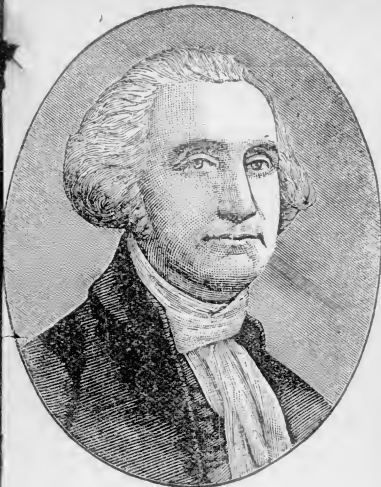
270½. Who or what power influenced us to adopt the gold standard? England.

271. Allow me here to quote from President Washington's farewell address:

"Against the insidious viles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government.

* * * * * The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. * * * It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. (See paragraph 348.)

272. When we enter into a permanent alli-



George Washington

ance with England on a gold basis, we are placing ourselves on more dangerous ground as to the future than to face the combined military forces of the world.

273. If we would adopt an independent financial industrial system independent of the world, using our silver as well as gold for money, and a proper system of government paper money, we would no doubt be able to carry on a *forty years' war* against the balance of the world without borrowing gold, without issuing a bond, without paying interest.

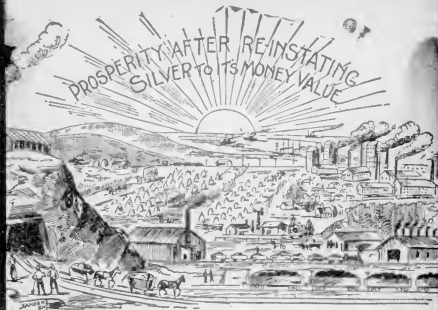
274. Under such a system we could line our entire coast with the best warships of the world within effective firing distance, one from another, and we could have our railroads reaching each and every warship, carrying supplies, raised and made in our own country by our own people, with which to clothe and feed our army and navy, and our *property would be free from debt or bond of any kind*. See Bell's Industrial Financial System in back of Voter's Guide.

275. But how is it on a gold basis. When we entered into war with Spain to *Free Cuba*, we had to issue bonds to get gold and further had to call on silver to the extent of coining silver dollars, the only dollar that we have in circulation.

276. Sec. 34, War Revenue Law of 1898, requires that not less than one and a half million standard silver dollars each month be coined until all the silver bullion is coined, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890.

277. *Sound, honest money*, is our United States dollar—Standard of money account which silver and gold must bow to, no matter from where they come. Free coinage of both gold and silver makes more standard money for our country. Vote for free coinage and government issue of money and prosperity will follow.

278. Message of President Lincoln to the miners of the west, as given by the historian,



Prosperity following the partial restoration of silver in 1878, for 10 to 12 years, and what will follow the full restoration of silver to its full money functions.

Prof. John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., in his article in the Arena, "The Bond and the Dollar:" "On the afternoon before the assassination, when *Vice President Schuyler Colfax was on the eve of departing for the west to examine into the conditions and prospects of the proposed Pacific Railway, President Lincoln said to him, measuring his words: 'Mr. Colfax, I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. * * * Now that the rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easier. Now I am going to encourage that in every possible way. (Even so, O, Lincoln!) We shall have hundreds of thousands of dis-

*Afterwards V. P. 1869 to '73.

banded soldiers, and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be a demand for. I am going to try to attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the west. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the prosperity of the nation; and we shall prove in a very few years that we are the treasury of the world.' These are the last glorious words of Lincoln. O thou immortal! In thy staunch and capacious heart there was a place even for the miners and mining interests of the country. Thy last thoughts of public concern in this world were how the war debt was about to be paid with the treasures of the mountains! To remember such a man and to compare him with the poor automata who are now truckling and fawning around the Hessian Rothschild in order to support the treasury of the United States kindles in every patriotic soul a fire in which the flames of inspiration are blended with flashes of undying contempt!"



Abraham Lincoln.

279. How can a follower of that man read that message and uphold the scheme by which the money value of one of those precious metals was destroyed in the interest of that money power referred to in paragraph 223. If Mr. Lincoln had considered the silver as a commodity based on gold, why would he have given such a consideration to it more than to many other commodities such as iron, coal and stone. He could have referred them to the fact that there was coal enough under his own county

of Sangamon, in the state of Illinois, with which to pay the national debt.

280. We have been led to believe that our government gave bonds payable in gold. We find that no such bonds were ever given. The bonds were first made payable, principal and interest, in the then lawful money in circulation, paper money—greenbacks. Afterwards it was agreed that interest should be paid in coin. Then afterwards the debt was refunded, payable, both principal and interest, in coin of the United States standard of 1870, at the option of the government. What option? The option to pay in gold, 25 8-10 grains standard, or silver 412½ grains standard, to the dollar. That is the government is not bound nor has it promised to pay in anything more expensive than silver dollars of 412½ grains standard or in gold or silver at 16 to 1 ratio. (See paragraph 204, page 43, and paragraphs 96-101, page 20.)

281. But the money power says, "What about private contracts that are made payable in gold?"

282. We answer that if any one has signed away his constitutional right, (which is unconstitutional), he should take his own chances as any other individual making a bad bargain. He, however, can certainly get the gold easier when gold has a competitor than when gold has no competition.

283. *No matter what the creditor is paid in, he has the same chance in life with the debtor.*

284. We hear farmers, laboring men and mechanics saying, "We are afraid England will not take our money if we have free coinage of silver and gold." *They would better not want England to take our money. They would better want England to take our wheat, pork, beef, cotton, iron, steel, furniture and other things we raise and make. Let us keep our money at home and sell England the necessities of life which she has to buy. But Eng-*



Our Condition on a Single Gold axis.

land nor any other country will buy goods of us so long as we sell them money metal for half its money price in our stamped dollar.

285. We passed a law in 1853 making our silver half dollars, quarter dollars and ten-cent



WE KEEP OUR MONEY AND SELL YOU OUR PRODUCTS

pieces of 7 per cent less silver than formerly. What for? To keep our money at home in circulation. This is pretty good proof that it would be better for us to use, for money, as a medium of exchange, something that can

not be used in another country, as a commodity of which to coin money, with which to buy their goods of others than us; in which case we would sell the goods to them in place of selling our money metal or money.

286. In other words it is known in England that a one-dollar U. S. greenback will buy 100 cents worth of goods in the United States. It is known that our fifty-cent silver pieces will buy half as much in the U. S. as a gold dollar. Yet, neither will the greenback nor the fifty cent silver piece buy as much of any other country that England makes exchanges with; hence, that greenback and that fifty-cent piece would come back to us in exchange for goods.

287. We have been shown a circular letter sent out from a gold standard club of New York City, in which it is intimated that the poor man will suffer more than the rich by having free coinage of silver and gold. Many questions are asked in the circular. Postage is sent along for return reply. These circulars cost many thousand dollars. Including postage both ways and other expenses, no doubt would run to twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars. I wonder how many laboring men and poor men can be made to believe that money is spent by a New York City gold club for their interest?

288. Poor man without work, do not be discouraged. You have the same right at the ballot box that the millionaire has. You and your children have as much to live for as he and his have. If you will only use your freedom in voting you may some day see your little boy raise above him.

289. Let the money power spend what it will on you to influence your vote. Just walk up and vote your sentiments as a free man and free yourself and yours from that power.

290. Do not be deceived into voting for less money. Vote for our money mines to open up so your fellow men can get work to do.

291. If our country had an actual absolute dollar for each dollar's worth of property, there would not be too much for prosperity. I do not mean a promise to pay dollar, but absolute legal tender dollars—dollars that are redeemable only in taxes and debt. Those dollars would employ labor in building houses, and enable them to pay for food and clothing.

292. If a laborer can get *two or three dollars of that kind of money for a day's labor*, he could soon have him a home.

293. If dollars are so plentiful and cheap that labor can get them to build homes for themselves, *we should vote to have more of them.*

294. *The more money we produce the more labor is employed in getting it out.* Those laborers may earn enough to buy a few watches—a few pocket knives, a few supplies for hunters, a few buggies, and perhaps a few steel rails—the latter might give our rolling mill men employment and those men would buy more goods of our merchants.

295. In the campaign of 1896, a scheme was talked of as a fright, to pay the laboring men off with silver dollars. Can a laboring man be scared by such a scheme? Tell them to bring the silver dollars along by the cart load. Those dollars buy food and clothing and build homes and make wife and baby happy.

296. The laboring man would rather work for silver dollars that buy food and raiment than to remain idle and vote for the great money loaning power to get two days' work for one gold dollar.

297. Every possible scheme will be worked by the money power to frighten laboring men into voting themselves and their children into slavery.

298. I wonder how many men since that time would have been only too glad to have had the opportunity to earn some of those precious dollars. Even some of my brother *commercial travelers may now wish they*

could be getting some of them. They would not necessarily have to cart them along or be weighted down with them. They could use checks against the dollars and then even more checks would be used. Paragraph 152, page 30.

299. *Free coinage adds more money for prosperity. Single gold standard brings more and more misery.*

299½. Another important reason why silver bullion, like gold bullion, should have the same price when refined, as has the stamped coin, is that counterfeiters could not profit by putting stamped coin on the market without detection, as it is possible for them now to do.

To illustrate: It is *not impossible*, and with the inducements before them, *not improbable* for counterfeiters to get fac simile plates, and buy pure silver and the proper amount of copper alloy at a cost of 50 cents and coin it one dollar, thereby making 100 per cent. Millions of dollars could be put into circulation and no one would know but that they would be genuine dollars. But if the metal was free to be coined by the government, as is gold, counterfeiters could only profit by mixing other and cheaper metal which most persons could detect at once. Their profit in that case being small, and the danger of detection, there would be less danger of counterfeiting. If gold bullion was not free to be coined, it is self-evident that the uncoined bullion would sell for less than the coined price; then the same danger of counterfeiting gold coin would be equally open as in the case of silver.

As nearly all governments use silver for money it should be free to be coined, so as to avoid that danger of counterfeiting.

The gold advocates make a great blow about all civilized nations using gold for money.

They fail to tell you that about all nations, both civilized and *uncivilized*, use silver for money and about all nations on a gold basis have to resort to silver as a circulating me-

dium of exchange. The world could more easily do without gold than it could without silver. Now, as United States citizens, our country being the largest producer in the world of silver, would we not better advocate getting a money price from the world for that metal, than to let it remain dormant in our mines, or to sell it as a merchandise for half price, and then give bonds to get gold or bank notes, and in time give the bondholders five dollars for one dollar? If a government can pay five dollars for the use of one it can certainly make good the one by receiving it for dues. The gold advocate says that if we have free coinage of silver, the government would have to back the fifty cents worth of silver with a dollar, which is false.

But when the government gives a bond to get gold it has to back each dollar of that gold with more than two for one. Our thirty-year bonds, extended twenty-five years—fifty-five years—at 4 per cent and in all probability will be extended to 100 years, by which the government will give 5 dollars for each dollar of gold brought into circulation by giving bonds to get gold.

Bimetallism means that both gold and silver shall be free, one as the other, to be coined into legal tender money in all cases; not one based on the other, to be supported or redeemed or backed up by the other.

Some innocently, others dishonestly, claim that we have had bimetallism since 1878, because we use both as money. Ask them why the mints are open to gold and not to silver. Ask them why President McKinley sent a commission to England to see if they could get England to allow us to have bimetallism, if we already had it.

Why did the republican convention in 1896 declare for the present gold standard until we could get the consent of other nations for bimetallism if we already had bimetallism?

Up to 1896 the money ratio of silver to gold had never been above 16 to 1. We now use it

at that ratio and to drop the ratio of 16 to 1 is to acknowledge that the gold standard advocates were and are right, is to acknowledge that the republicans were right in 1896.

Where you find a prominent democrat, a people's party man, or a silver republican advocating dropping the ratio, beware of "wolves in sheep's clothing;" they are but emissaries of the money power of foreign countries and their allies in our own country.

Every convention of men opposed to gold standard, whether democratic, people's party, silver republican, labor party or prohibition party, should make the financial and industrial question—the money question—paramount to every other question until that question is settled; should declare for silver and gold and government issue of money as against only gold, with bonds and bank notes based on gold. The great money powers of the world will do all that can be done to oppose to gold standard to drop the money question from the platform in 1900. Failing in that, they will endeavor to get the ratio, 16 to 1, eliminated from the platform, and will pay men for working the scheme.

300. Throwing aside the knowledge or thought of the material of which money is made, would one of our manufacturers or one of our business men or one of our farmers instruct his congressman to vote to contract the volume of money or throw any part of it out from being legal tender money? No! No!! No!!! But when we come to think, our congressmen never call upon a committee of that class of men. They consult with the great money loaning power, and that power advises to its interest.

301. American citizen, you can count on one thing certain, and that is, the kind of financial legislation wanted by the great money loaning power of England is not the kind that will be

to your interest or to the interest of the people of the United States of America. See paragraphs 311, 312, 313. Let us use a little common sense and admit all gold and silver money metal to free coinage into *legal tender money*, and have the government to issue the paper money, and prosperity will be our reward.

302. *The money question is the most important question of any in the world, and millions of money will no doubt be spent to prevent more money coming into competition.*

303. Admitting both gold and silver to be coined into legal tender money is the only way to keep the two metals at a parity. One metal is at par with the other when both are free to be coined into legal tender money at a fixed ratio.

304. Reader, would you not feel like a fool to walk up and cast your vote against your own country having more and more absolute legal tender money? You who depend upon quantity of money in circulation for your salary; for your wages; for your wheat; for your corn; for your cotton; for your prosperity, and yet that is just what you do when you vote for a single gold standard.

305. Reader, vote against a single gold standard as you would fight against the armed forces of England approaching your shores for the purpose of taking possession of the United States of America.

306. Reader, when you cast a vote for a single gold standard, you vote a yoke upon yourself, upon your country, upon the children and grandchildren you may leave behind; yea, you vote a yoke upon the oppressed of all the world.

Henry Allen Bell

APPENDIX.

307. Says the gold dollar to the silver dollar: "My God, I thought I buried you in 1896, but here you are, the only dollar in circulation.

"SENTENCED!"

[From the Illinois State Register, Aug. 27, 1896]

In a temple of finance on Avenue Four

A silver and gold dollar met;

The gold one exclaimed, with a glance at the door,

"Why, haven't you gone away yet?"

"I thought you were sentenced in '73

To serve with the poor and distressed;

And here you appear in the household with me,
Whose blood is the purest and best.

I mingle with princes at home and abroad,

And serve the elite of the land;

No workman who carries a pick and a hod
Soils me with a toll-begrimed hand.

"While you are not welcome where fashion holds sway,

And don't go to Europe at all,

So with the poor working class you'll have to stay—

The rich folks don't want you at all."

The poor silver dollar retorted with scorn:

"'Tis true I'm the workman's friend;

I've faithfully served e'er since I was born,
And faithfully will to the end.

"I've fed and clothed millions, and built bappy homes,

I'm welcome in workshop and mill;

And when the great era of free coinage comes
The workmen's pockets I'll fill.

"I don't run to Europe at every small breeze,
Deserting the land of my birth,
But circulate freely wherever I please,
And stay in the best land on earth.

"You bring to your classes silks, laces and
wines,
And trample the poor on the street,
While I serve the masses on different lines
And bring them their clothes, bread and
meat."

308. And by the way, Mr. Gold dollar, you
have not been seen since long before 1896,
while I have been circulating among the peo-
ple. In fact, I'm the only dollar they have
had with which to do business.

Yours respectfully,
UNITED STATES SILVER DOLLAR.

From Illinois State Register, Springfield, Sept.
20, 1896.

309. MCKINLEY DENOUNCES CLEVELAND

For Discrediting Silver and Enhancing the
Price of Gold.

The following is a verbatim extract from the
address of William McKinley at the Lincoln
Day banquet, in Memorial hall, Toledo, Ohio,
Feb. 12, 1891:

"During all of Grover Cleveland's years at the
head of the government he was dishonoring
one of our precious metals, one of our own
great products, discrediting silver and enhanc-
ing the price of gold. He endeavored even be-
fore his inauguration to office, to stop the coin-
age of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the
end of his administration, persistently used his
power to that end. He was determined to con-
tract the circulating medium and to demonetize
one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume
of money among the people, make money scarce

and therefore dear. He would have increased
the value of money and diminished the value
of everything else—money the master, every-
thing else the servant. He was not thinking
of 'the poor' then. He had left 'their side.' He
was not standing forth in their defense. Cheap
coats, cheap labor and dear money. The spon-
sor and promoter of those professing to stand
guard over the welfare of the poor and lowly!
Was there ever more inconsistency or reckless
assumption?"

What has changed McKinley's views on sil-
ver?

Mr. McKinley is now pledged to oppose the
coinage of silver dollars. His price, nomina-
tion for president. Whom will he have to
serve, if elected? Answer: Money, his master.
He will have no time to think of the poor then.
He has already left their side for "cheap coats,
cheap labor, and dear money." Laboring man,
business man, and farmer, where do you stand
in this crisis? Think before casting your vote!

310. SOME FACTS ON FINANCE FOR THINKING AMERICANS.

(Article in the August, 1896, Arena, by the ed-
itor, B. O. Flower.)

United State Senator William M. Stewart
has put ** vital facts in small compass in
the following observations:

* * * * *

"The decay of civilization follows the
continuous increase of the purchasing power of
money as certainly as night follows day."

These facts should be burned into the brain
of every toiler of America before he goes to
the polls in November, that he may assist
in overthrowing the gold ring and emancipat-
ing our great Republic from the ruinous rule
of England and the American Tories, led by
Wall Street's pliant tools, Cleveland and Sher-
man, the Standard Oil's protegee, Whitney,

the Morgans and Belmonts of evil secret-bond-deal notoriety, the once bitter foe, but now willing henchman of the head of the present plutocratic administration, David Hill, the bosses, Hanna, Quay and Gorman and the "Judas of Kentucky." The gold Democrats vie with the Republican party in subservency of the demands of the gamblers of Wall Street and the usurers of the Old World in the ruinous financial policy of the Bank of England.

311. *Is it not strange that the great creditor nation, England, which for a quarter of a century has been sucking the very life blood of the Republic, making it more and more a creditor nation, should be so solicitous that this country should not remonetize silver?*

312. *Is it not stranger that the American Tories and the multi-millionaires who are acquiring unearned millions, no less than the wealth absorbers of Europe, by the ruin of America's wealth creators, should parrot the catch-phrases of aliens and seek in every way possible to prevent the voter from thinking on the money question in any other channels than those of Lombard and Threadneedle streets, London?*

313. *What England wants, America does not want, and England is bent on forcing on us the ruinous gold standard which is subjugating the Republic.*

314. *In this connection and in order to illustrate at once why England wants us to maintain gold monometallism and also to show forth the pitiful shallowness of an oft repeated assertion of England's cuckoos in this land, I wish to give Senator Daniel's reply to one of the mouth-pieces of the gold ring—Senator Gray, of Delaware—in the the United States Senate in May of this year. In the course of a remarkably able address, delivered May 27-28, 1896, by the senator from Virginia, Senator Gray interrupted with the following stock-in-trade gold-ring assertion:*

"I would ask the Senator would every bushel of grain raised by an American farmer and sold abroad have to be settled for upon gold prices? Then, if it has to be settled for upon a gold price, the merchant abroad who buys it will buy it upon the same terms he does now. (He can now buy it with half a gold dollar's worth of silver. At free coinage he would have to give a gold dollar's worth of silver for like quantity of wheat.—The author.) The only thing you can argue is for the benefit of the farmer that you translate the gold price he may get into a silver price here; and whether that silver price will be worth more to him when he has less purchasing power, is a question I have not heard answered yet."

315. To which Senator Daniel replied in the following words:

"The resistance in the British House of Commons to the whole theory of bimetallism was based upon the proposition which the Senator from Delaware is now denying. It was based upon the proposition that it would make Great Britain pay higher prices for all the produce which she buys from other nations. I will read the Senator a portion of the speech of Sir W. Harcourt, who addressed the House of Commons on that subject. He said:

316. "There has been something said about England as a creditor country, and nobody who heard it will have forgotten that remarkable speech which was made by MR. GLADSTONE IN THIS HOUSE when he last spoke upon this subject, when he held up to the scorn of mankind the proposal that the great creditor country should go, hat in hand, to beg the world to pay ten shillings in the pound. (Laughter.) That is practically the result that the bimetallic system would bring about. (Hear! hear!)" Of course it is said we receive more for our money.

317. "The fact is we are not paid in gold, as everybody knows, but in commodities.

These are the commodities upon which our people live, and therefore we are to go round the world to beg them in return for the gold we have lent them to send fewer commodities. Is it possible to conceive idiocy going further than that? (Laughter and "hear! hear!") We, who have lent £100,000,000, perhaps £1,000,000,000, to foreign nations, are to beg them to give us less in exchange for that money than they do at present. ("Hear! hear!") It is really hardly possible to state a case of that kind and imagine any person would adopt it. I know they say that under a bimetallic system silver will really be exactly worth as much as gold.

318. "If you believe that, will you show the sincerity of your belief by giving an option to the creditor as well as the debtor? ("Hear! hear!")"

319. "Sir, there is my answer to your question. *The declaration of the British gold standard men, the open and declared purpose to buy from us all that they get cheaper, and the appeal to Britons to stand by them upon the ground that it would be idiocy for Great Britain to want to pay more—and while I would not use such a term as 'idiot,' or use any term which might reflect upon honorable gentlemen who debate with me on this subject, I do say that it is the most singular piece of fatuity that I have ever seen for the great debtor nation of the world and the great productive nation of the world to be constantly laboring in its legislative bodies to increase the burden of those debts upon the people, and to change the standard of them in order to pay Britons \$2 where they once \$1, and bear down the prices of their wheat and their corn and their iron and their wool and their cotton in the markets.*

319. Even England does not give the option to the creditor. But she gives the option to the debtor. See paragraph 318. Gladstone.

320. MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS LEAVING PARTY AND COMING TO RESCUE OF COUNTRY.

In their appeal to the republicans of Minnesota they declare that "the greatest issue which has arisen in this country since the abolition of African slavery now confronts the American people," and "that the common people have viewed with increasing alarm the efforts of a foreign money aristocracy to fasten upon the nation the single gold standard of value." They conclude their appeal as follows:

321. "The action of the national republican convention at St. Louis has repudiated this fundamental doctrine of our party (bimetallism). The single gold standard has been indorsed, in connection with the proposition that the free coinage of silver upon any basis or ratio is not to be permitted without the consent of foreign despotic and aristocratic powers first obtained. The republican party no longer stands for both silver and gold as primary money, but for gold only. We cannot accept the new faith and we will hold steadfastly to the old.

322. "This policy of gold monometallism means prolonged and intensified depression, and endless and hopeless era of falling prices for our farmers and other producers, continued uncertainty of employment of our workmen, with lessened wages, following the fall in prices of the products of labor, discouragement of all enterprise and in the end universal bankruptcy and the gravitation of all money into the hands of the money brokers. It means the obliteration of the great middle class, the yeomanry of the nation, and the division of the people into the very rich and the very poor.

323. Those republicans who believe in the use of both gold and silver as the money of ultimate payment, and their free coinage in our

mints, must either submit in silence or speak out boldly in condemnation of this policy, so disastrous to the people. On matters of vital principle no man can reasonably be asked to submit to party dictation. Every man who places country above party, and whose sympathies are with the producers as against the money brokers and bond holders, owes a duty to his conscience and to his country which can only be discharged by putting forth every effort in his power that the blight of the single gold standard may not be fastened upon this people."

324. This appeal to the republicans of Minnesota to join them in opposition to the gold standard and its candidates is signed by the following well known republican citizens of Minnesota: John B. Sanborn, Frank A. Day, S. H. Mochr, D. F. Morgan, D. G. Cash, Frank M. Nye, Chas. E. Rogers, Clinton Markell, John Lind, Charles A. Towne, John Day Smith, R. S. Munger, S. B. Howard, James R. Bennet, H. E. Hoard, J. H. Triggs and H. D. Stocker.

MUST STOP FALLING PRICES.

325. Republican free coinage delegates who withdrew from the St. Louis convention in their address to the people of the United States, said in part:

326. "The only remedy is to stop falling prices—the deadliest curse of national life. Prices never will cease falling under the single gold standard. The restoration of bimetallicism by this country will double the basis of our money system. In time it will double the stock of primary money of the world—will stop falling prices and will steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in the world. Bimetallicism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer and every be-

liever in the advancement of the race who realizes that the instability of prices has been the *deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest gatherer*. Bimetallicism will help to bring the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will produce a certain financial result. Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels that his lot would be made better, his aspirations take new wings if he could know, in the performance of his labor, what would be the price of his product?

327. "Is not this purpose worth the attention of the people as individuals and worth the attention of political conventions yet to be held in this year of 1890?" Is not this so great an end that all who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can yield something in their partisanship, both in conventions and at the polls? It is in the hope that the masses and the remaining conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have dared to offer our views to the people of the United States and because in the past there has lacked a rallying point for the masses, who hold, as we do, to this belief, we venture an act, trusting it will be received in the same spirit of conciliation, concession and hope with which we put it forth."

The address was signed by said delegates following:

"Fred T. Dubois.	R. F. Pettigrew.
"Frank J. Cannon.	C. S. Hartman.
"Ben. E. Rich.	Clarence E. Allen.
"A. S. Robertson.	A. C. Cleveland.
"Willis Sweet.	Amasa B. Campbell.
"Archie M. Stevenson.	Enoch Strother.
"James M. Downing.	C. H. Brickenstein.
"Thomas Kearns.	C. J. Hart.
"Littleton Price.	Jacob J. Elliott.
"O. J. Salisbury.	J. B. Overton.

*Yes, and in 1900.—The Author.

"Frank C. Goudy. John F. Vivlan.
 "J. W. Rockfellow. R. W. Boynoqe.
 "John M. Williams. L. M. Earl.
 "St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1896."

328. Let us listen to men of men who have interest with their fellow-men. Let us stop listening to and following advice of men who have interest only in money power.

329. PRINCIPLE ABOVE MAN OR PARTY.

Senator Teller, warning the committee on resolutions in the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, said in part:

330. "Having thus formed my conclusions, after many years of public service and investigation, can I look any man in the face and tell him that I believe this, and then give my vote for a candidate who stands on a platform pledged to support the gold standard? Would you expect me to do it? Would you not despise me if I did it? And, what is more, should I not despise myself? If I am wrong—and of course I may be—the truth will some day be known. If I am right, you are entering upon a course that will some day, and that, too, speedily bring to this country great disaster and dire distress. If a partial acceptance of this financial system has brought this country to the condition that it is now in, what shall be its condition when you have crystalized in the laws this declaration that you are putting in this platform, that *gold and gold only* shall be the *standard money of this land*?

331. I do not intend to debate this question. I am speaking now in explanation of my conduct, when I shall declare publicly, as I shall if this platform is adopted, that I can take no further part in this convention, and can no longer act with the republican party. It is not a small thing for a man to break from his political associations. No man would be justified in doing this except upon principle. No

man would be justified in so doing because of dissatisfaction with mere methods or candidates; but when you adopt a principle and ask me to sustain it, make it one of the cardinal tenets of a great political organization, that I believe to be *destructive to the interests of the whole country*, then common honesty calls for a protest from me."

Senator Teller is fighting for free coinage—fighting for the people.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

(Illinois State Register.)

BANK NOTES.

332. "There are in existence \$231,441,086 of national bank notes. The only excuse for their existence is the fact that they are absolutely needed as a circulating medium. Every dollar of credit money and national bonds could be retired and silver or silver certificates substituted in place. Thus, there can be created by this government a demand for the enormous sum of \$1,275,000,000 of silver, all at once, if desired, without increasing the circulating medium one dollar. In view of that great demand there can be no reasonable doubt of the ability of this government to establish the parity of the metals.

333. "*We have had an experience which should teach every one the power of this nation.* In 1890 congress passed the Sherman act, which provided for the purchase of only \$4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. Under a demand for simply that amount of silver the metal rose in price higher and higher until it reached \$1.21¼ per ounce, within eight points of par, not only at the mint in Philadelphia and on the exchange at New York, but in London, in Calcutta, and in every other market in the world.

334. "If such a small demand raised the price of silver to such a height under a limited coinage act, it seems clear that the instantaneous

"Frank C. Goudy. John F. Vivian.
"J. W. Rockfellow. R. W. Boynoge.
"John M. Williams. L. M. Earl.
"St. Louis, Mo., June 18, 1896."

328. Let us listen to men of men who have interest with their fellow-men. Let us stop listening to and following advice of men who have interest only in money power.

329. PRINCIPLE ABOVE MAN OR PARTY.

Senator Teller, warning the committee on resolutions in the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, said in part:

330. "Having thus formed my conclusions, after many years of public service and investigation, can I look any man in the face and tell him that I believe this, and then give my vote for a candidate who stands on a platform pledged to support the gold standard? Would you expect me to do it? Would you not despise me if I did it? And, what is more, should I not despise myself? If I am wrong—and of course I may be—the truth will some day be known. If I am right, you are entering upon a course that will some day, and that, too, speedily bring to this country great disaster and dire distress. If a partial acceptance of this financial system has brought this country to the condition that it is now in, what shall be its condition when you have crystallized in the laws this declaration that you are putting in this platform, that *gold and gold only* shall be the *standard money of this land*?"

331. I do not intend to debate this question. I am speaking now in explanation of my conduct, when I shall declare publicly, as I shall if this platform is adopted, that I can take no further part in this convention, and can no longer act with the republican party. It is not a small thing for a man to break from his political associations. No man would be justified in doing this except upon principle. No

man would be justified in so doing because of dissatisfaction with mere methods or candidates; but when you adopt a principle and ask me to sustain it, make it one of the cardinal tenets of a great political organization, that I believe to be *destructive to the interests of the whole country*, then common honesty calls for a protest from me."

Senator Teller is fighting for free coinage—fighting for the people.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

(Illinois State Register.)

BANK NOTES.

332. "There are in existence \$231,441,686 of national bank notes. The only excuse for their existence is the fact that they are absolutely needed as a circulating medium. Every dollar of credit money and national bonds could be retired and silver or silver certificates substituted in place. Thus, there can be created by this government a demand for the enormous sum of \$1,275,000,000 of silver, all at once, if desired, without increasing the circulating medium one dollar. In view of that great demand there can be no reasonable doubt of the ability of this government to establish the parity of the metals.

333. "We have had an experience which should teach every one the power of this nation. In 1890 congress passed the Sherman act, which provided for the purchase of only \$4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. Under a demand for simply that amount of silver the metal rose in price higher and higher until it reached \$1.21¼ per ounce, within eight points of par, not only at the mint in Philadelphia and on the exchange at New York, but in London, in Calcutta, and in every other market in the world.

334. "If such a small demand raised the price of silver to such a height under a limited coinage act, it seems clear that the instantaneous

demand for \$1,275,000,000 or 200 times as much, would certainly establish the parity of the metals. If we should increase our circulating medium to correspond with that of France, we would make a demand for \$750,000,000 more of silver, or a total demand for \$2,025,000,000 of silver. This amount is more than three times as much as there is silver in the world that could possibly come to our mints."

(Peoria Journal.)

335. * * * "While it is true that from the year 1850 to 1873 there was more than three times (U. S. Mint Report, 1898, shows *nearly* three times) as much gold produced as there was silver, it is also true that several of the European countries demonetized gold and refused to coin it into money at all. Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and one or two other of the continental European nations simply coined it into ingots. It would not circulate as debt-paying money at all. Michael Chevalier in 1856 published a work on the "Probable Fall in the Value of Gold," and for a short time even the French mints hesitated about coining it into full legal tender, and the only thing that kept that metal at par in other parts of the world was the *English mint that continued to coin it into money*. The ounce was coined then as now into £3 17 s 10½d. Had it not been for the action of the English mint gold would perhaps have disappeared for a time as a money metal, not only in Europe, but perhaps in the balance of the world." * * *

336. If England, not as large in territory as Illinois, and all Great Britain, with not the population of the United States, could keep the price of gold up by keeping its mint open, when there were thousands of times as much gold as silver, it is certainly humiliating to a United States citizen, if he will only stop to think, to admit that *his country—the greatest commercial country on earth—could not keep*

the price of silver up by admitting it to coinage when there is not enough of it in the world for his country's use, to take the place of credit money? (See paragraphs 332 to 334). The mere fact of the United States coining or agreeing to coin 371¼ grains of silver, one dollar, would establish that price, the world over, for 371¼ grains of silver less, of course, transportation and discount for time in waiting for it to be coined, as in the case of gold at the English mint. (See paragraph 80, page 18.)

337. In our government giving bonds for \$200,000,000 for the Cuban war—for the *Freedom of Cuba*—a just war, however, there was no wealth added to our country, and it did not give a laboring man one day's work.

If our government had put 1,000,000 men to work digging gold and silver from Mother Earth, in all probability they would have averaged each two dollars per day, and in 100 days would have added the two hundred million dollars wealth to our country directly, and much more indirectly. But instead we gave bonds for \$200,000,000, agreeing to pay over \$60,000,000 interest. The government would better even pay that \$60,000,000 to labor in creating wealth, than to pay it for interest, which takes away wealth.

War for self-defense is patriotic.

War for liberty is right and just.

War for Freedom of others is more than patriotism—is Godly.

But war for *Imperialism is worse than "criminal aggression."*

338. UNDER THE SYSTEM OF BONDS.

War is a bonanza for the bond-holding interest.

War is the life—the prolongation of bonds and interest.

War is death and misery to man, and loss to country.

War is life and happiness to the bondholder,

as such, making a safe investment for his money, free from taxation.

It is to the bondholders' interest that we pay twenty millions to Spain for something that Spain did not own by any just right, but which belongs to the people thereof. If the bonds were taxed to help pay the expense of war, we might have less war.

If the bond holder was required to risk one thousand dollars to aid in war, to each man required, and had to sacrifice that amount to each life sacrificed in war, we might have less war. "The man or dollar, which?"

The bondholders' dollar must be saved and returned many fold. But the wife's husband; the babe's father; the mother's son! Here let drop the curtain!

339. In speaking of the *bill of 1873*, which *demonetized silver*, Mr. Blaine, in the senate in 1878, said:

"Now let us all be equally frank, we were in pure and absolute ignorance of that whole subject. It was not known."

Mr. Voorhees: "Was the senator from Maine equally ignorant with the rest of us? If he will say he was, we will be somewhat content. See paragraph 178, page 36-37.

Mr. Blaine: "I do not mean ignorance of this particular provision, but I mean ignorance of its effect. At that time there was no attention called to the silver question; there was no dollar circulating. I do not imagine my friend from Indiana had had one in his pocket for twenty years."

Mr. Voorhees: "No, I presume not." (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine: "So that there was not any such thing as a silver dollar. The question was merely one of administration of the law; it was a mere change of the department of the mint at Philadelphia, and its relations to the treas-

ury department and there was no attention called to the silver question.

Cong. Record, page 1063. (See paragraphs 174 to 178.)

TESTIMONY OF OTHERS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS IN 1873.

340. Senator Beck, in a speech made in the Senate Jan. 10, 1878, said:

"It (the bill demonetizing silver) never was understood by either house of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done."—Congressional Record, vol. 7, part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, p. 260.

341. Senator Hereford, in the Senate, on Feb. 13, 1878, said:

"So that I say that beyond a possibility of a doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and that the chairman of the committee who reported* it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman, when inquired of, that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever.—Congressional Record, page 989.

* See paragraph 184.

342. In 1873-4, as it was two years and more later discovered, the coinage of this silver dollar was forbidden, the silver dollars were demonetized by law. This act, which was done secretly and stealthily, to the profound ignorance* of those who voted for it, and of the president, who approved it, had, without the knowledge of the country, removed one of the landmarks of the government; and, under cover of darkness, abolished the constitutional dollar, and had arbitrarily, and to the immense injury of the people, added heavily to every form

of indebtedness, public and private—Chicago Tribune, Feb. 23, 1878.

* See paragraph 339.

343. "Harper's Weekly insists on the single gold standard, and has frequently denied that the silver dollar was demonetized surreptitiously or unknown to congress and the country. But it appears from Harper's own files that nobody about that concern had the faintest conception as late as Jan. 9, 1875, that silver had been demonetized. In the issue of that date Nast illustrated the first page with a picture, which represented the 'Ark of State' floating toward a distant peak, just showing above the watery waste, on which is inscribed: 'A Sound Specie Basis—Gold and Silver,' while above gleams the bright rainbow of 'Our Credit.' This, recollect, was on the 9th of January, 1875, nearly two years after Dr. Linderman and his gold co-conspirators had sneaked the fraud through congress, and up to that time neither Tom Nast nor George William Curtis, nor Eugene Lawrence, the three editors of that publication, had yet an inkling of what the anti-silver conspirators had accomplished."—Chicago Tribune, Jan. 19, 1878.

IOWA'S VOICE.

WOULD REINSTATE SILVER.

Declared for free coinage of *silver at 16 to 1* in endorsing the 1896 national platform in full.

344. "We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the government of the United States to take up arms in defense of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, in the successful termination of the war with Spain, and in the patriotism and unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea.

354. "The war for the liberation of the tyranny cursed island was worthy the great-

est republic and the best civilization that has flourished in the times of time, but for the same reason that we glory in the successful war against Spain, we deprecate and condemn the war against the Filipinos.

346. "One was for the emancipation of the people; the other for the subjugation of the people, and if the war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense save to love liberty and to be willing to fight and to die for it, is wrong.

347. "The attempt, unauthorized by congress, to conquer the natives of the Oriental islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the declaration of independence and in conflict with the principles which George Washington and his fellow-patriots of the revolution made sacrifices to establish.

FEAR BRITISH INTRIGUE.

348. "We also condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep-seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European power, and express our detestation of the attempts made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly obtained between the United States and Germany. See paragraph 271—Geo. Washington.

349. "We oppose conquest of the Philippines, because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means the death of government by consent, the destruction of political and industrial freedom and the obliteration of equality of rights. * * * *

350. "We view with alarm the multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting the opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from state socialism only in the respect that under socialism the benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase the fortunes of the few."

351. "This convention would betray the party should it fail to declare for the reinstatement of silver to its legitimate place in the nation's monetary system."—Cato Sells.

Kill the root of trusts by coining and generating money to compete with the gold trust—the money trust—the father and mother of all trusts.

OHIO'S VOICE.

Reaffirmed the Chicago, 1896, platform, and especially the financial plank, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of *silver and gold* at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world; and demands the renomination of William J. Bryan for president in 1900.

Declares against imperialism in the United States of America and stands in line with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living or dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our republic and in line with Washington in opposing *entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires*.

Commends the action of congress in declaring our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest. Demands that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but *encouraged*, to establish independent republics, deriving all their *government powers* from the *consent* of the *governed*.

Strikes at the very root and foundation of trusts in favoring competition in money, free coinage of silver and gold and government issue of paper money as against gold bonds, gold, and bank notes.

To avoid bought legislation, and United States senatorships; declares for the initiative and referendum, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Declares for the eight-hour law and against convict labor and sweatshops.

To down the trusts, generate money in competition with the money trust—the root of all trusts.

THE END.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

88

VOTERS' GUIDE.

350. "We view with alarm the multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting the opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from state socialism only in the respect that under socialism the benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase the fortunes of the few."

351. "This convention would betray the party should it fail to declare for the reinstatement of silver to its legitimate place in the nation's monetary system."—Cato Sells.

Kill the root of trusts by coining and generating money to compete with the gold trust—the money trust—the father and mother of all trusts.

OHIO'S VOICE.

Reaffirmed the Chicago, 1896, platform, and especially the financial plank, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of *silver and gold* at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world; and demands the renomination of William J. Bryan for president in 1900.

Declares against imperialism in the United States of America and stands in line with Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living or dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our republic and in line with Washington in opposing *entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires*.

Commends the action of congress in declaring our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest. Demands that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but *encouraged*, to establish independent republics, deriving all their *government powers* from the *consent* of the governed.

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL.

89

Strikes at the very root and foundation of trusts in favoring competition in money, free coinage of silver and gold and government issue of paper money as against gold bonds, gold, and bank notes.

To avoid bought legislation, and United States senatorships; declares for the initiative and referendum, and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Declares for the eight-hour law and against convict labor and sweatshops.

To down the trusts, generate money in competition with the money trust—the root of all trusts.

THE END.

"THE NEW IDEA,"

The Entering Wedge to The

BELL INDUSTRIAL-FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

The New Idea, or Henry Allen Bell's Plan for a Perpetual Money System and Perpetual Prosperity. It shows plainly and logically how such can be brought about; how railroads can be built throughout our country, without borrowing money, without issuing a bond, without paying interest, *Free from Debt Forever*.* It shows plainly how one-fourth to one-third the money paid to railroads, under present and past system, can be retained in our respective localities. (In the nineteen years from 1877 to 1895, inclusive, this amounted, for our country, to the enormous sum of \$5,557,882,346.) It treats also on silver and gold, and points a way to better times for everybody.

THE BELL INDUSTRIAL-FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

A system by which each and every incorporated town and city in the United States could construct and own all their public facilities, such as waterworks, street railways, electric light plants, public buildings, etc., without incurring an interest-bearing debt. Once paid for, always paid for.

It shows how to construct and own railroads without borrowing money, without issuing a bond, without paying interest, *Free From Debt Forever*.

It shows how each and every man could be employed, at good pay, adding wealth daily, and by which, making a market at home for American products of farm and factory.

Readers of Voter's Guide should not fail to procure a copy of "The New Idea." Only 10c Address Henry Allen Bell, Springfield, Ill.

See testimonials following.

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL. 91

A VOICE FROM INDIA.

Extracts From Letters From a Noted
Author in Calcutta, India.

Office of Forbes, Mitchell & Co., Importers of Engineering Tools and Appliances. Bon Account Works, 46 Garden Reach, Calcutta, India.

To Henry Allen Bell, Author of Perpetual Money System, Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.

When I wrote my last letter I had only read 37 pages of "The New Idea." I have read the whole twice over and studied it thoroughly, and am convinced you are right, and if your idea can be carried into effect you will do more for America than all her presidents from Washington to McKinley.

If your idea is adopted America will, in less than ten years, become the producing center of the world, and Europe will be wiped out, notwithstanding its fleets, armies, kings and emperors.

The golden age is before you. May Almighty God enlarge your borders and enable you to succeed. Don't let the "Idea" go to sleep. It is for the salvation of man, and the civilization of the world.

It is the mission to India, to China and to the Jews from Christian America.

God speed and prosper your "New Idea" is the sincere wish of your admirer,

WM. FORBES MITCHELL,
46 Garden Reach,
Calcutta, India."

"THE NEW IDEA" only 10 cents, or 16 copies \$1.00.

Address,

HENRY ALLEN BELL,
Springfield, Ill.

"THE NEW IDEA,"

The Entering Wedge to The

BELL INDUSTRIAL-FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

The New Idea, or Henry Allen Bell's Plan for a Perpetual Money System and Perpetual Prosperity. It shows plainly and logically how such can be brought about; how railroads can be built throughout our country, without borrowing money, without issuing a bond, without paying interest, *Free from Debt Forever*.* It shows plainly how one-fourth to one-third the money paid to railroads, under present and past system, can be retained in our respective localities. (In the nineteen years from 1877 to 1895, inclusive, this amounted, for our country, to the enormous sum of \$5,557,882,346.) It treats also on silver and gold, and points a way to better times for everybody.

THE BELL INDUSTRIAL-FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

A system by which each and every incorporated town and city in the United States could construct and own all their public facilities, such as waterworks, street railways, electric light plants, public buildings, etc., without incurring an interest-bearing debt. Once paid for, always paid for.

It shows how to construct and own railroads without borrowing money, without issuing a bond, without paying interest, *Free From Debt Forever*.

It shows how each and every man could be employed, at good pay, adding wealth daily, and by which, making a market at home for American products of farm and factory.

Readers of *Voter's Guide* should not fail to procure a copy of "*The New Idea*." Only 10c Address Henry Allen Bell, Springfield, Ill.

See testimonials following.

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL. 91

A VOICE FROM INDIA.

Extracts From Letters From a Noted
Author in Calcutta, India.

Office of Forbes, Mitchell & Co., Importers of Engineering Tools and Appliances, Bon Account Works, 46 Garden Reach, Calcutta, India.

To Henry Allen Bell, Author of Perpetual Money System, Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.

When I wrote my last letter I had only read 37 pages of "*The New Idea*." I have read the whole twice over and studied it thoroughly, and am convinced you are right, and if your idea can be carried into effect you will do more for America than all her presidents from Washington to McKinley.

If your idea is adopted America will, in less than ten years, become the producing center of the world, and Europe will be wiped out, notwithstanding its fleets, armies, kings and emperors.

The golden age is before you. May Almighty God enlarge your borders and enable you to succeed. Don't let the "*Idea*" go to sleep. It is for the salvation of man, and the civilization of the world.

It is the mission to India, to China and to the Jews from Christian America.

God speed and prosper your "*New Idea*" is the sincere wish of your admirer,

WM. FORBES MITCHELL,
46 Garden Reach,
Calcutta, India."

"*THE NEW IDEA*" only 10 cents, or 16 copies \$1.00.

Address,

HENRY ALLEN BELL,
Springfield, Ill.

From Henry E. Wright, M. D., Sacramento, Cal.

Henry Allen Bell, Esq., Springfield, Ill.:

Dear Sir: I have just read with intense interest your "The New Idea." Would to God that more men like you could rise up at this time—some to teach and preach as well as to write. I want to ask you a question with your permission: Could it not be shown that this system would also enable the money lender, even, to loan to those whom the good times would induce to go into business, on the then good security, and at rates that would make him too willing to cash his bonds in this perpetual legal tender money? If these dollars do all that gold dollars could do, as they surely would, would he not cease to demand gold, though his bonds be payable in "coin?"

As the individual securities would then be gilt-edged, would he not prefer to loan to individuals at the higher rates of good times? Many with business tact would go into business on borrowed capital rather than go to work at even four dollars per day, which, by the way, would seem a small enough wage for a man to decently support and educate a family on, under the grand system you propose.

Is it not axiomatic, almost, that other countries would gladly accept for their wares, or in settlement of balances, full legal tender dollars that will buy 100 cents' worth of anything the U. S. has to sell?

I am going to try to organize clubs here to get this book ("The New Idea") read and discussed.

I am sir, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

H. E. WRIGHT.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hon. Henry Allen Bell, Springfield, Ill.:

Dear Sir: I have read with much pleasure and profit "The New Idea," and I must say that it is the great "emancipator" of the human race from the chains that have been so tightly woven about the producers, the wage earners of the nation. It solves the financial problem, and should be in the hands of every producer. All lovers of justice and liberty should read it, and then elect to Congress only such men as will seek to bring about such a financial system.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES HOWELL,

Secretary-Treasurer K. of L.,

Author of Civilized Money.

Why should the man who raises cotton or wheat that others must have, or go naked or starve, be compelled to give that cotton or wheat up at less than cost to produce it, for gold that no one has to have, as neither clothing nor food can be made of gold?

Simply because he has never learned of a proper money and industrial system.

Under "Bell's Industrial Financial System" the cotton grower would learn to know that his cotton would be more valuable than gold.

He could say to the foreign gold owner, I can neither make food nor clothing of your gold, but if you can buy our United States dollar with your gold, come around and I may let you have eight or ten pounds of my cotton for that dollar. But would that be a good dollar? Yes, sir. It would pay my railroad fare across the United States. It would pay for fifty postage stamps that would carry fifty letters anywhere in the United States, and

perhaps one hundred stamps that would carry one hundred letters. It would be so good that persons in foreign countries buying goods of us would be glad to get it. Bell's Industrial Financial System would give employment to everybody in adding wealth daily to our country and at good pay in the best money the world ever saw. See "The New Idea."

FROM EX-MAYOR COLLIER.

G. W. Parrott, President. Jacob Haas, Vice President. C. A. Collier, Cashier.

CAPITAL CITY BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS. \$500,000.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Henry Allen Bell, Esq., Springfield, Ill.:
Dear Sir: I have read carefully your system for constructing municipal facilities, such as water works, street railways and electric light plants and mode of paying for same without incurring bonded indebtedness. I have also read with care your plan for national industrial financial system.

The ideas which you advance are novel and interesting. They deserve the careful thought and attention of all parties interested in these matters. They evidence careful thought on the part of the author and open up a field for investigation that can but be interesting, and, I believe, eventually profitable. It seems to me with proper safeguards that your system is entirely feasible, and, if carried out, would work a radical and beneficent change in the present financial systems.

Yours truly, C. A. COLLIER.

The "New Idea" 10 cents, or 16 copies \$1.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

HENRY ALLEN BELL'S

..VOTER'S. GUIDE..

1896

—ENDORSED BY THE—

Silver, Democratic, and Peoples Parties
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly half million out, having been ordered by candidates and committees in 1,000 lots, 5,000 lots, 10,000 lots, 50,000 lots, 100,000 lots, and read in every county of the United States. Letters from Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska and other quarters claim that the "Voter's Guide" converted more people to free coinage than any one campaign document produced. It is credited with 1,000,000 votes against gold standard and bonds. Chairman Jones ordered 200,000 for distribution from headquarters. The 1900 edition is revised up to date. Each person opposed to *gold standard*—the very *root* and *foundation of Trusts*—should order two copies—one for himself and one for his neighbor. It is plain and easily understood by the masses.

PRICE LIST:

Single copy, by mail.....	10 cts.
20 copies, ".....	\$ 1.00
50 " ".....	3.00
100 " ".....	4.50
500 " by express (not prepaid).....	15.00
1000 " ".....	25.00

CASH WITH ORDER.

Special Prices for Larger Quantities on Application.

Address HENRY ALLEN BELL,

Springfield, Illinois.

NEARLY A HALF MILLION ALREADY SOLD.

JUST WHAT THE (1900 EDITION) VOTER WANTS Only 10c

Voters' Guide

BY HENRY ALLEN BELL

POINTS ON COINAGE OF MONEY AND STANDARD OF MONEY ACCOUNT

What is Free Coinage?
What is Free Silver?
What is 16 to 1?
What is Honest Money?
What is Sound Money?

Silver and Gold and Government
Issue of Money

AS AGAINST

Gold, Bonds, and Bank Notes

ALL IN A NUTSHELL
FOR
TEN CENTS

**END OF
TITLE**